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ROSE REVEL.

A SIMPLE STORY.

(Concluded.)

CHAPTER V.

GREAT was the surprise and consternation at the apparent guilt of one who had heretofore seemed above suspicion; but still as the marks and tokens of criminality were there, and had been traced to Rose Revel's possession, each looked at the other with hesitation, and all awaited in anxious suspense to see what Mrs. Sullivan would do, or how she would act. That excellent woman took the note, to which guilt was most attached in her hand, and going to where poor Rose stood, said: "I have but one question to ask you, Rose; *did* you take this money?"

"No."

"And who is the enemy that could have had the heart to attempt your ruin?"

"I suspect, but I will not say, lest I should wrong the innocent," said Rose; "but in God's good time it will be revealed. In the meantime, treat me as you please."

"And how *should* I treat you, but as you have always deserved," said Mrs. Sullivan. "As you say, God, in His own good time, will reveal who has done this terrible deed, and borne false witness against you, and until then—"

"If that be so, then this is no place for *me*," said Red Biddy, impudently; and I, for one, won't stay in the house with a convicted thief, so I give you warning, ma'am, and provide yourself as soon as you please with one in *my* place."

"You may go this moment, if you please," was Mrs. Sullivan's reply; "as your quarter will be up in a few days, you shall have your full wages on condition that you depart to-night."

"I ask no better," was the girl's reply, "for I have a friend who will never see me want, if I lost fifty places."

She left the room as she spoke.

If anything could console Rose for the unpleasantness of the predicament in which she found herself placed, it was the entire belief in her innocence that reigned around. Such is the value of good character and a pure life. Every one crowded round her to reassure and to console her, and more than one vowed vengeance against her enemies, should they be found. Gil Donahoe, although he said but little, acted as others did, and his indignant looks spoke for him. When the family had separated, Gil took occasion to seek out Rose in the dairy, where he found her overcome with grief and shame, and weeping bitterly, although she had preserved her spirit and composure admirably during the late trial which she had gone through.

"Don't cry," Rose dear, said the young man, respectfully taking her hand; "it ought to be the proudest moment of your life, to think that simply by the recollection of your good life, even the strongest evidence was disbelieved against you."

"You are very kind—very good—very considerate," she sobbed, "but still—a thief! oh! Gil, what have I done to merit such ill will?"

"You said that you suspected who your foe might be," said Gil, "and my heart tells me, dear, dear Rose, that it is your feeling in my favor that has raised up one against you. I know only one way to end all this; give me a legal right to protect you; become my wife—"

"Never, Gil—never will I become the wife of an honest man, until my own honesty is established, and the false charge made against me proved to be what it is, an unfounded calumny."

Gil tried in vain to shake her resolution, but in vain, and at last was obliged to leave her—himself, poor fellow, as heavy at heart as she was to behold her sorrow.

It so chanced, that in his wanderings to think over their mutual trouble, he took his way towards a distant part of the farm, where a broad waste of moorland separated it from the land which was now in possession of Felix the Sporteen. The ground was unequal, and here and there encumbered with rocks and furze, whilst clumps of overgrown hawthorn started up in the midst. Tired and careless, Gil threw himself down behind one of the rocks to ruminate at his leisure, and he had not been long there when, on the other side of the screen which concealed his resting-place, he heard voices, apparently in angry altercation, and as he thought he knew the voices, the first few words he caught made him eagerly listen in the hope of catching the rest. He managed to look cautiously round the angle of the rock behind which he was, and his suspicions were verified by seeing Felix the Sporteen, and Red Biddy in animated colloquy:

"I tell you I did my best, and no one could do any more," said the girl; "it wasn't my fault if they would believe me or send *her* either to prison or out of the house. I tell you again—"

"And what made you leave the house until you had tried again?" exclaimed Felix, roughly.

"Because I was tired of hard work, and didn't want any more of it. Besides, *you* promised to keep me like a lady—"

"Aye, if you succeeded, but you *didn't* succeed," interrupted Felix, "and I'm not going to be bothered with you now, Biddy, so just go back the way you came and beg pardon of my mother, for it wouldn't do for you to be seen either in my house or my company at present."

"I'll never put a foot under your mother's roof again," said the girl, "and as to yourself, you know well I have claims upon you that I can enforce, and will enforce too, if you put me to it."

"I hope you don't mean to *threaten* me?" said the Sporteen.

"I don't mean to let you humbug me, after ruining me," said Biddy, "and if you don't perform your promise to me like a man, I'll soon make the country too hot to hold you, fine a fellow as you think yourself."

The answer to this was a brutal blow, given with such good will with a heavy stick which the Sporteen carried in his hand, that the wretched girl fell to the ground with a heavy moan.

"Take that for your infernal impudence, you dirty drab," said the fellow, "and if you don't want more of the same sauce, keep your tongue quiet, and your face from my door, for the future."

He then turned and walked quickly away in the direction of his own house. In a few minutes he was out of sight.

The wretched instrument of his villainy recovered partially from the effects of his brutality, and was endeavoring to steady herself and to follow him, when Gil Donahoe suddenly appeared before her.

"I have heard all that passed between you and Felix Sullivan, from behind that rock, Biddy," he said to her, "and although I pity you for the ill-treatment you have received, you must acknowledge that you have acted too ill—"

"It was all *his* work, and his bidding," said Biddy, bursting into tears, "and now this is the payment I get for it. But I'll be revenged of the villain—I will; I'll swear my life against him, and expose him to the world."

"Hush, Biddy!" said Gil, "in exposing him, remember you will only injure yourself; it is better for you to proceed quietly, and if you act as you ought to do, I will stand your friend, and, if possible, oblige him to do you justice. In the first place," he continued, "it will be necessary for you to return with me to Mrs. Sullivan's, and there, in the presence of the family, to acquit Rose Revel of the charge of robbery which you were instrumental in bringing against her."

Angry and full of revengeful spirit as Biddy was, she was perfectly ready to follow Gil; besides, she knew that she was in his power, and in order to conciliate his good will, as they walked back she told him all she knew of the Sporteen's plans. It was his intention to procure Rose's dismissal from his mother's house, in disgrace, and he hoped that when that was done, she would be induced to accept his protection, which he meant to offer her, flattering himself that when she was friendless and despised she might fall an easy prey to him. But Heaven guards the innocent who trust in it, and confounds the schemes and machinations of the guilty, even by means of their own chosen instruments; and now as Red Biddy and Gil Donahoe returned once more to Mrs. Sullivan's house, the latter met them at the door, and demanded to know why it was that the girl had returned, or what had happened to her, for the blood that flowed from the wound she had received was still flowing, and she looked pale and faint, from weakness and terror. Indeed, almost immediately, she became alarmingly ill, and it was some days before she was able to speak reasonably, for the blow had nearly fractured her skull, and she was pronounced by the doctor to be in the greatest danger. At last, however, she got better, and having been visited several times by the good priest, she became truly penitent, and confessed, with tears, and sighs, that it was she who had stolen the money and placed it in Rose Revel's box, by the instigation of the wretched young man, who had already accomplished her own ruin. As her evidence was too strong to be denied, Felix himself was obliged to admit its truth, and in order to screen himself from the consequences of that and of his other evil acts, and to get rid of his debts, he sold his farms, and retreated to America, whilst Gil Donahoe, who had saved a little money, was enabled to take part of the land which Felix had forfeited, and there he still lives, with Rose Revel as his wife, and surrounded by a family of thriving and well-conducted children. Mrs. Sullivan has lately died, and added to his wealth by leaving all she possessed, and Red Biddy, now thoroughly reformed, is the best servant Mrs. Rose Donahoe has.

Letter of Rev. Dr. Cahill.

The Catholic Church has never, perhaps, at any former period of her existence, not even excepting the fourth century, raised her lofty head in a prouder or a more triumphant pre-eminence than in the present age. Built on her own imperishable rock, she now beholds in calm security, the fences of her universal fold strengthened, her countless congregations more united, her altars multiplied, her priests increased; and the old cross of Constantine still appearing in the skies; and venerated and worshipped throughout the universal family of mankind. Within the last century the Catholic Church has penetrated the snows of the North, and rescued the skin-clad savage from a cruel paganism; she has explored the hitherto impassable forests of the West and raised the wild man into the knowledge of God; and her missionaries have accompanied the flags of all nations through all the East and the South; and have planted the faith of Louis Patrick, and Augustine wherever the tracks of humanity could be found. The motto of the present Pope, according to the *supposed* prophecy of Malachy, is "*crux crusis*," that is "the suffering and the triumph of the cross;" and well, indeed, has this motto been fulfilled. The political revolutions, the social disorders, the infidel conspiracies which, within the last ten years, have convulsed all Europe, are a correct proof of "the suffering;" while the total overthrow of these insane societies, and the re-establishment of order and religion throughout all the menaced surrounding countries, is a rigid faithful demonstration of the glorious achieved triumphs of the last successor of Peter.

What a contrast at the end of ages does she now present to the disturbances, the contradictions, the varieties, the doubts, and infidelities of the nations which left her sanctuary in the sixteenth century. Their varying creeds prove their religions to be the work of man, as forcibly as her immutable faith demonstrates that her formulary is the revelation of God. The varied forms of belief adopted by the countries which separated from the Catholic Church, at the time just referred to, have long since resulted in mere Rationalism or political expediency. Infidelity in one case, and temporal laws in the other, have assumed the dress and the name of the Gospel; they call these human developments by the sacred appellation of God's law; while in reality their continued, their almost annual changes, *made by themselves*, prove from *their own lips* that they are mere human institutions, of temporary expediency, to meet the feelings and to suit the wishes of the passing hour. Germany, Prussia, Switzerland, all the North, are convincing illustrations of the premises here laid down; and their Evangelical distractions and variations stand before society at once as a proof and a warning of the fatal results of deplorable heresy. The Professors of Theology and of Ecclesiastical History need not travel out of England in the present year for stunning examples to give point to their lectures on the necessity of Papal Supremacy. The want of a Head was never more amply demonstrated than in the present divisions of the Anglican Church, split up as she now is into such numerous sections, and so reduced in numbers that the population of the mother conventicle is admitted to be only the one third of the empire! I shall furnish such extracts on this point as, I fancy, will astonish all those who have not been familiar with the modern history of what is called "the Establishment;" and the Catholic reader will be rejoiced to learn that the public opinion of the various sects and of the united Reformers of England, is fast approaching to that decided sentiment which will soon demand from the Legislature a salutary reduction, perhaps the total extinction, of the Church revenues. The increasing numbers of this society, and the hourly more decided determination of their views, will make no assault on any form of belief; but they will soon col-

lect such a power in the House of Commons as will force the Government to pass a law for the total annihilation of all Religious State endowment in this country, leaving all classes of the community to support their own Ministers and pay the expenses of their own Religion.

The Bishop of London has delivered a rather learned, and, indeed, an honest charge, from which may be gathered remarkable facts in reference to the state of the London congregation and the Protestant Church at large. The Bishop first gives an accurate census of

THE POPULATION OF HIS DIOCESE.

It is very common to tell us, when this is stated, that we forget how large a mass of the population does not belong to the communion of the church. I have endeavored to learn something of the truth as to this matter; but the most direct information I can obtain is this—that according to the Registrar-General's report in 1851, which calculated the whole population of the diocese of London to be 2,143,340, there were among us 1,881,994, for whom all the various places of worship not in connection with the Church of England afforded no accommodation. The population of the diocese is now stated on authority to be 2,422,300. I shall not much err in assuming that there must be now among us nearly 2,000,000 unprovided for by any other communion, and for whose care the State holds us, the clergy of the Established Church, alone of all the ministers of religion, to be responsible.

St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, returned as	19,000
Haggerstone	30,000
St. James, Clerkenwell	28,000
St. Luke's, Old street	15 000
St. Dunstan's, Stepney	40,000
St. George's in the East	30,000
Poplar	35,000
Christ Church, Spitalfields	20,000

For the cure of these souls we have 885 licensed pastors; that is, every cleryman, from the youngest and most inexperienced to the weakest and most failing old man, would, if the charges were equally divided, be responsible, on the average, for more than 2,000 souls.

These 885 licensed parsons, however, are never visited by their numerous parishioners; the wealthy amongst them seldom go to church; but the poor never enter their walls. The bishop, therefore, encourages the Souper system, so well known in Ireland, and devotes a long paragraph to the necessity of having missionaries sent to the *workshops*, the *fie'ds*, the *houses* of the poor; and there to reach their hearts by the preaching which *they refuse to hear in the church!*

The total abandonment of church worship by the Protestant laborers, tradesmen, &c., is further described by the Rev. John Garwood, secretary to a Missionary Society; and his remarks are still more strengthened by Mr. Bevan, of London, both of whom publicly declare that Protestant preaching and teaching must be done in the houses and in the thoroughfares of the people! and, moreover, that the office of these missionaries is not the reclamation but the *conversion* of these Pagan classes. These classes are never seen in church!

The Rev. gentleman proceeded to give numerous illustrations of the importance of the work done in London by the mission of which he is secretary. During the last year there were nearly 200,000 families who received systematic monthly visitations from the missionaries—more than 1,000 were Jewish and more than 2,000 were professedly infidels. To these people more than a million and a half of visits were paid, of which 162,000 were paid to the sick and dying. There were also nearly 5,000 copies of the Holy Scripture distributed, and more than two millions and a quarter of the Religious Society's tracts. More than 60,000 religious books were also lent. Of cottage and Bible class meetings, 40,000 were held, and 4,000 open air services conducted The Holy Scriptures were read in visitation more than half a million of times. Through the agency of the mission during the year 12,000 children had been sent to school, 800 persons were induced to attend the table of the Lord, 447 families were induced to commence family prayer, 741 drunkards were reclaimed, 258 unmarried couples living together were induced to marry, 555 fallen females were reclaimed from a life of sin and ruin (many of these being restored to their parents), 148 Sunday-trading shops were closed. Mr. Garwood quoted the solemnly spoken remark of Dr. Weekes, Bishop of Sierra Leone, and for twelve years a London incumbent, "that the moral and religious condition of St. Thomas's, Lambeth, would bear no comparison with that of Sierra Leone;" and went on to discuss the objections urged to the town mission system, asking those making them to remember that while they made so much of the difference between Churchman or Dissenter, or between Wesleyan or Calvinist, the difference was much greater between heaven and hell, damnation and glory. He mentioned that the London City Mission now employed 356 missionaries.

Mr R. C. L. Bevan, of London, seconded the resolution. In doing so he said he remembered the movement they were advocating when it was in its infancy, when its missions numbered but 56, whereas they now were 350; when only 60 missionaries were employed, whereas there were now 700, and the revenue derivable was £50,000 a year. Those who had watched the progress of city missions must have been impressed with the number of excellent things in the way of social elevation that had sprung out of them. But the object of these societies was not to make men clean, sober and diligent, although of course the promoters wished all these things for them; their great object was not to elevate or reform the mass, or reform individuals, but to convert them.

As an additional argument, that the mass of the working classes will not listen to the church instructions of the Anglican clergy, I shall quote the extract from the speech of the Rev. Mr. Page, one of the London missionaries:

The Rev. J A. Page, the other member of the deputation, addressed the meeting, at considerable length, mentioning many curious and interesting facts in connection with the society, and relating numerous anecdotes illustrative of the good work which the parent society is doing in various parts of the world. There were, he remarked, about 355 auxiliary Bible societies throughout the land, upwards of 2,000 *ladies' associations, and something like* 30,000 *ladies employed in conducting their business.* It was no uncommon thing for the secretary to receive £1,000 as a donation towards the society's funds; and one lady, whose name and residence were unknown, had, in sums varying from £50 upwards, contributed £5,800. Nine thousand copies of the Bible could be printed at the Queen's printers in London in one day of nine hours; and, looking at the number of copies disposed of annually, they must be distributed at the rate of 5,000 daily. Of the 34 millions of copies disposed of, 20,000,000 had been distributed at home by means of colporteurs.

A distinguished writer in the *Union* newspaper of Nov. the 12th further describes the practice and feeling of *wealthy* Protestantism at church in modern times.

OUR CATHEDRALS.

To judge from the use that is made of cathedrals, it would seem that they were intended merely to be splendid monuments of a by-gone architecture, useful for the study of antiquity and the amusement of the tourist. This conclusion will be fully borne out by those who have observed the irreverent step, the rude stare, the undevout curiosity—nay, in some cases, the careless laughter, and the idle talk of those who visit these peculiarly sacred edifices We call them *sacred;* but their sacred character is almost altogether lost sight of. In all of them, it is true, there are daily performed two services, in which Dulness sits enthroned in all her leaden majesty:

Then mount the clerks, and in one lazy tone
Through the long, heavy, painful page drawl on;
Soft, creeping words on words compose,
At every line they stretch, they yawn, they doze.

We mean nothing irreverent. We merely refer to the manner in which the services are, with one or two honorable exceptions, gone through; and, certainly, the languid intonation of the chaplain, the drowsy attitude of the canons, the indecent manner in which the choirmen, while chanting the responses, lean over their desks, the feebleness and apathy of the boys are not calculated to inspire devotion or impress a stranger with respect for the public offices of our church. How painfully does all this deadness in our cathedrals contrast with the energetic piety of a well-ordered parish church; this listless singing of a few choirmen and boys, with the warm harmonious outburst of heartfelt praise and thanksgiving from priests, choir and people—the ample resources and mean performances of the one, with the scanty funds and grand results of the other; and what effect has this deadness upon those who live in our cathedral towns? Why, as might naturally have been expected, it deadens their feelings. A part of them go to hear the music, and not to worship. They themselves honestly avow that they look upon the service as a kind of consecrated sacred concert; and that they have no higher motive than this in atttending it. So they sit and stand by turns; but never once bend the knee, or bow the head. The majority, indeed, do not even care to hear the service at all.

The practice of auricular confession must have made gigantic strides amongst the Anglican clergy, as may be gathered from the warning voice of the Bishop of London in that part of the charge relating to auricular confession. Yet he does not *forbid* the practice under *penalties;* he merely expresses his kind *disapproval:*

THE CONFESSIONAL.

Yet this is an important point; for obviously, though a clergyman may in theory allow that, while the Church of Rome insists on confession, the Church of England leaves it voluntary—he may yet practically so preach on its benefits; and so urge his people to avail themselves of it, that with sensitive minds the effect may be much the same as if it were insisted on as compulsory. I am ready, however, to believe that the author intends to intimate that some caution will be exercised by him in this respect. What I do utterly disapprove, and what I feel constrained most strongly to protest against, is something very different from the common pastoral intercourse which is indicated in the three passages of the Prayer-book I have cited, and which the church always must uphold. It has been said that I have not explained myself when I have spoken against a systematic introduction of the practice of confession, as opposed to such common pastoral intercourse. But I really believe, even those who make this objection will, when they reflect, allow—all men of common discernment must know, and distinctly recognize—the difference between the pastoral intercourse I have spoken of, and that which is now endeavored to be set up among us under the name of the confessional. If any clergyman so preaches to his people as to lead them to suppose that the proper and authorized way of a sinner's reconciliation with God is through confession to a priest, and by receiving priestly absolution—if he leads them to believe (I use the illustration I have found employed by an advocate of the confessional) that as the Greek Church has erred by neglecting preaching, and the Church of Rome by not encouraging the reading of the Scriptures, so our church has hitherto been much to blame for not leading her people more habitually to private auricular confession—if he thus stirs up the imagination of ardent and confiding spirits to have recourse to him as a mediator between their souls and God, and when they seek His aid receives them with all the elaborate preparation which is so likely unduly to excite their feelings, and for which there is no authority in the church's rules of worship—taking them into the vestry of his church, securing the door, putting on the sacred vestments, causing them to kneel before the Cross, to address him as their ghostly father—asking a string of questions as to sins of deed, word, and thought, and imposing his penance before he confers absolution—then the man who thus acts, or—even if some of these particular circumstances are wanting—of whose general practice this is no exaggerated picture, is, in my judgment, unfaithful to the whole spirit of the church of which he is a minister. And if it so chance that the person thus brought under his influence be a female, and the questions which he asks, perhaps with the best intentions, but, under such circumstances, with the most deplorable want of sound discretion—include minute inquiries into sins of impurity, he cannot be surprised if his conduct is condemned as bringing grave scandal on the church. My reverend brethren, I know that I carry you and the Church of England with me when I express my strong disapproval of such practices.

I shall conclude these extracts by publishing a note received some few days ago by the writer of this article from, I believe, a distinguished tractarian in England:

TO THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE "TELEGRAPH."

Sir:—In your able article in Saturday's paper on the "Tractarian Movement" there is so greatly an extended tone of toleration to what we generally meet with on the part of the Roman Branch of the Catholic Church, that I hope you will allow me to point out one or two inaccuracies for the sake of that unity which ought to be dear to every Catholic. As to the second paragraph of your letter, you adopt the usual course of classing all those who make "No Popery" their cry as belonging to the Anglican Church. Now, although I grieve to admit that there are many unfaithful children in the Anglican fold, yet I find no doubt as to the truth when I apply the only true test—namely, her authorized declaration; and this thoroughly contradicts your assertion as to our varying creed. Our canon of 1571, which one of your ablest men has declared to lay down a principle which, with God's blessing, may one day be found sufficient even for the great work of re-establishing the unity of Christendom, and putting an end to the deplorable divisions that have rent the Church of Christ asunder, declares that all preachers in the Church of England shall be careful that they never teach aught to be believed by the people except that which is agreeable to the doctrines of the Old and New Testaments, and which the Catholic fathers and ancient bishops have collected from that very doctrine. With such a basis of action as this upon which, let me tell you, there is now in full force a society of upwards of 3,000 members working and praying for unity; with a liturgy drawn from Catholic sources, with such a catechism as the one you have noticed, with the belief in the sacrifice of the altar and the Real Presence, and the admission of the remaining five Sacraments, if not under that name, yet, as rites conveying grace, and the same graces attributed to them by Rome—with these and many other badges of Catholicism, surely there is hope for the re-union of Christendom.

But then comes your second inaccuracy. We do not beg for admission into your gates, and the facts which seem so remarkable to you that Pusey and his followers still remain in the English Church attests our Catholicity. We say, to use again the words of one of your own sons—"Let earnest-minded men on both sides suspend their internecine warfare; let a truce be proclaimed, and, falling down before God in common prayer, through the merits of our common mediator, let us beseech of Him to enlighten us that so we may come to an agreement, and that faith may take the place of doubt. Let us examine the foundations of all that we hold in common, and let us inquire on the points in which we differ how far our differences are real and substantial; and, if so, how far it may be possible to an agreement concerning them."

I can assure you there is an awakening by all Catholics who watch the signs of the times to this question of union, and with this end also to the points of agreement of the churches. God grant us a speedy realization of our prayers.

Yours, obediently, ——

When we add to these facts the most powerful engine hitherto worked in England—namely, Mr. Miall's organized party for the severance of Church and State, who can deny that the moment is just arrived when the Church Establishment will be extinguished in its present form of extravagance, inutility, and creedlessness. Its party struggles will soon tear it in pieces, while the Reformers are looking at a near distance to aid in the work of demolition. Clergymen from within are adopting new articles of faith: Bishops scarcely dare to check them, except in "whispering humbleness;" writers from without their own congregation, lash the old Church with unsparing ridicule or censure; while the Tractarians, adding the force of conscience, learning, eloquence, rank, and name, are dealing blows against the old plunder and apostacy, which cannot fail to reduce very soon the hypocrisy to public reproach, and speedy extinction. And all this work is executed in the sight of the old Catholic Church, whose strength is still unimpaired, whose youth is still renewed, dispensing salvation to her million congregations within the sacred walls of the temple which their fathers built, and over which God has spread the infallible protection of His omnipotent power. D. W. C.

FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH.

On Friday, the 19th of November, at Derrynane, died Michael Moran, long the chief and favorite huntsman of one who loved the sport well, and who often braced his stalwart frame and cheered his over-worked but mighty brain as he followed the chase far and away over the Kerry mountains. Honest and guileless in character, with all the gratitude and affection of the genuine Irish peasant in his heart, respected by every one in the neighborhood, Michael Moran lived to the round age of eighty years, preserving his mental faculties unimpaired until a few hours before his death. He received the last rites of the Church with the fervor of a true Catholic. Then the fleeting minutes passed on, and soon the present faded from him; his mind began to wander; the old memories crowded on him, and he began to ask where was "The Master?" Where was Dhonal? What kept him so long away in that good-for-nothing Parliament? Then he fancied the Master was coming home, and he called the dogs about him—every one of them by name—Bony and Juno, and all the rest of them—he halloo'd them on—he put his hand to his mouth to serve as a horn, and he shouted all the well-remembered calls. But his breath soon failed him, and his hand fell, and after a brief struggle his spirit passed into eternity.

God rest the soul of the poor old huntsman! May he meet in a better world the spirit of him he served so faithfully and loved so truly on the earth.

"I am a follower of the great O'Connell," shouts many a knve at the present day, whose heart never felt one throb of real affection for the great Tribune, who crept and kept near him only to turn him to account, who lauds him only with the design of furthering some swindle on the people for whom he labored, and who uses his name merely as a forger puts the signature of a man of credit at the foot of a fictitious bill. But we shall not speak further here of these base creatures. We prefer to think only of the thousands upon thousands of brave and honest Irishmen who loved their great chief as Michael Moran did, with true Celtic devotion, who honored him, and would have died for him. Such men are not confined to any one rank or class in the country, or to any part of the world; and certainly no Irishman who loves his race, whatever may be his political opinions, can regard except as a virtue this tender love and veneration for the name and the memory of O'Connell.—*Nation.*

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

SAFETY OF THE GALWAY STEAMSHIP "INDIAN EMPIRE."

The steamship *Arabia*, with Liverpool advices to the 4th Dec., arrived at Halifax late on Thursday evening last. We are happy to announce the gratifying intelligence that the Galway steamship *Indian Empire* arrived on the 26th of November in the harbor of Broadhaven, on the western coast of Mayo. Her detention was principally owing to the fact that she was compelled to lie for an entire week within a day's sail from the port of Galway, but was unable to enter, owing to the extreme severity of the weather, and being completely out of coal. Some of our good natured English friends on both sides of the Atlantic, who calculated on her total loss with ill disguised satisfaction, will, no doubt, find it hard to bear up against the news of her safe arrival in Galway harbor. However there is no remedy for their mortification. Nothing remains for them but to muster their entire stock of stoicism, small as it is, and by all means to avoid suicide, that favorite panacea of theirs for all ills. As foggy November with its glooms and dreary atmosphere is past, this will be the more easily accomplished. Meanwhile the first of the three new steamships now in course of construction for the line, is to be launched on the 25th of March next. She is to be a side wheel vessel of 2 400 tons register and 1,200 nominal horse power, and capable of running from Galway to St. John's, Newfoundland, in fair weather, within five days. It is probable that other well known vessels will become the property of the Irish Company in time for performing service early in the Spring.

The Lord Lieutenant issued a proclamation against Ribbonism and other secret societies.

Much anxiety was felt for the troop ship Bombay, with about 300 soldiers on board, bound for India. The ship was dismasted, and lost some of her crew, as she was proceeding around to Cork for additional troops. She was afterwards seen battling against the storm in a most distressed condition, but still making headway under jury masts for Plymouth.

Jenny Lind is to appear at the Liverpool Philharmonic concerts next summer.

From France we learn that the Emperor had extended a pardon to Montalembert, charged and found guilty of traducing France and her institutions with a view of breeding discontent among Frenchmen and pandering to the stupid predilections of Englishmen. Since his conviction he has employed his time in perpetrating a series of absurd and laughable blunders, and has written a letter to the *Moniteur* to the following effect: "I have appealed against the sentence passed upon me. No power in France up to the present time has had a right to remit a penalty not definite. I am one of those who still believe in the right, and I do not accept the pardon. I beg you, and if necessary demand you, to insert this." He has likewise addressed a letter to the Archbishop of Paris, published in the *Independence Belge*, in which he declines the Archbishop's intercession for a remission of the penalty.

Subscriptions to the M. Lesseppo Suez canal project had closed. The amounts subscribed exceeded the sum required. The formation of the company would be proceeded with. The Chamber of Commerce of Paris voted a subscription for the canal.

From Spain we learn that the nomination of Senor Schaque, as Captain General of Madrid, was considered as a strong indication of a military dictatorship being resolved upon if the Cortes prove ungovernable. Letters from Seville say much activity prevailed in the artillery department, with the view of getting ready as soon as possible the siege party which is to be sent to Cuba. The Queen opened the Cortes in person, amidst much enthusiasm.

A meeting of gentlemen connected with the corn trade has been held at Liverpool. Resolutions were adopted in favor of making the weight of 100 pounds the standard weight in all sales of grain, flour and wheat. It was proposed to adopt the system throughout England on the 1st of February.

A little son of Mr. E. B. Majors, of Sinking Spring, Barren County, Ky., was accidentally killed on Monday of last week. He was walking on a log that had been carelessly left upon the side of a hill. The log rolled and he fell on the lower side, and was instantly crushed. He died immediately before assistance could be rendered.

SWEDISH PERSECUTION.

[The following letter, dated Stockholm, Sept. 16th, is from an eminent Catholic of that place, and is addressed to a gentleman in Wisconsin who has sent it to us for publication:]

As regards the exiled converts to Catholicity, none of them had ever intended to emigrate to America. They all intend to return to their beloved native land as soon as the laws of the land will permit it; and we hope that the general disapprobation which the late sentence has met, throughout the whole world, as also perhaps even the turn of affairs in regard to religion at this time in China, may have the effect somewhat to loosen the bonds of intolerance even in Sweden. Whatsoever law of amelioration may be passed, will probably throw the whole weight of intolerance on the Catholic clergy alone, and it is openly stated to be a general belief, that when the reception into the Catholic Church is made very difficult indeed, or even entirely impossible in Sweden, then, few or none of the Lutherans of Sweden will separate themselves from the State Church. The courage to consider such sectarians as Mormons, Baptists, as apostates from the State Church, does not exist. Hundreds of such sectarians have protested solemnly before Courts and Consistories, that they are not members of, and do not believe in the State Church, that they have seceded from it, and left it; all in vain, their protests meet with a deaf ear from the Government. There are no fears exhibited against any religious doctrines except those of the Catholic Church, which has (as the expression here is) a "magical power" to insinuate itself everywhere.

Heartily do we hope that these fears are not all in vain or without just cause. No means, except those that are perfectly just, honest, good, and right, will ever be used by the Catholic clergy here for the conversion of the Swedes, and the clergy confining themselves to such means will have but little cause to fear the severity of the laws. The laws of Sweden are very stringent against whosover shall entice, delude, or persuade any Lutheran Swede to leave the State Church and embrace any other religious doctrines. According to the 4th Sect., 1st Chapter of the Criminal Law, confiscation of property and exile is the punishment for such an offence. Already in 1851 the Rev. Abbe Bernhard was accused before the Royal Court, or Hofratten in Stockholm, as having been guilty of the crime of enticing several individuals from the State Church and persuading them to become Catholics. Nothing, however, of a condemnatory character could be proved against him, though the very parties now exiled, and many others, were brought forward as witnesses. Meanwhile, these were themselves accused before the State Consistory as apostates from the true and purely Evangelical doctrines of the State Church. The Rev. Abbe Bernhard was acquitted, and the Consistory, who had looked for a different result, after having exhausted all their eloquence and other means of persuasion upon the hardened sinners, handed over all the papers and documents in the case to the Royal Court or Hofratten.

After the trial had commenced, but before the Court had given its decision, the Chancellor of Justice received orders to drop the proceedings. On his demand, all the papers and proceedings were placed in his hands and remained there for a period of nearly five years. When at the late session of the Swedish "Ricksdag," or Congress, the proposition in reference to an extension of religious freedom had been brought forward by King Oscar, and had been defeated by the agency of his son the Prince Regent, and when another proposition of toleration much more limited, and brought forward by the Swedish clergy themselves, had, by the same agency, also been defeated, then by order of the Prince Regent, or, at all events, in order not to displease his Royal Highness, did the Chancellor of Justice again deliver all the aforementioned papers and proceedings to the Royal Court or Hofratten, and the world renowned decision and sentence was rendered on the 19th of May last. The condemned parties did not wish to avail themselves of the privilege of appeal to the "Highest Power," because the rumor had everywhere spread, that such an appeal would be entirely useless, their case being long since *prejudged* by that highest power, the Prince Regent, and the official journals, entirely in the interest of the Prince Regent, asserted that if the Congress or "Ricksdag" had granted but ever so small a share of religious freedom, the Prince Regent would positively have withheld the Royal assent.

The time for the execution of the sentence arrived, but no police, no officials made their calls upon the condemned parties. These exiled ones had, in the meantime, disposed of all their chattels and furniture, expecting that, as in previous cases of a similar character, they would be called upon suddenly some morning with notice to quit the country within 24 or at the farthest 48 hours. After having waited in suspense for months, they finally demanded their passports; they were at first withheld, and all means were tried to induce the exiles to ask for the Royal pardon, and on the evening before their departure from the country, a letter was read to them, said to have been written by the Prince Regent himself, in which he promised them *full pardon* if they would but ask for it. The noble answer of the exiles was, that they would gladly accept grace and pardon if it were given to them unconditionally, as they loved their native land, their home, their all, and did not wish to leave it, but they could not conscientiously ask for pardon, as that would be an acknowledgment that they had done wrong or committed a crime, in becoming Catholics. This they could not acknowledge, and would cheerfully undergo the adjudged punishment of exile rather than be recreant to God and to the voice of their own consciences.

The official journals published the letter of the Prince Regent above referred to, in order to mislead public opinion both in and out of Sweden, and to make it appear that the exiles were in fact only voluntary emigrants from their country. Even telegrams were sent abroad to foreign journals stating that the Prince Regent had granted full amnesty and pardon to the condemned! The journals here in Sweden have not said one word about the departure of the exiles, nor about their residence abroad, because *they* must help the government in its contest with the public opinion of the whole world, and government, press and all are, no doubt, wincing under the lash of scorn and contempt, which their conduct has everywhere excited. O. G. L.

FEAST OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION—SERMON OF THE REV. FATHER BRADY.

The Feast of the Immaculate Conception was celebrated with much solemnity, in the beautiful Church of the Immaculate Conception in East Fourteenth street, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. A solemn High Mass was sung, with Deacon and Subdeacon.

The Celebrant was the Rev. Father Pernot, the Deacon Rev. Father Eugene McGuire, and the Subdeacon Rev. Father John Ryan. There was a very fine orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Schmidt.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Hugh Brady, of St. Joseph's, from Prov. viii., v. 22 to the end of the chapter.

FATHER BRADY'S SERMON.

The Rev. gentleman commenced by asking the congregation for what purpose they had assembled in such numbers within the walls of that holy temple; and why were the priests of the sanctuary arrayed in vestments of fine texture? It was to approach the altar of the Most High God and to offer unto Him, with more than usual solemnity, the only true and real sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving. Had they come to celebrate the birth of some great earthly prince or potentate? Wss it to enthrone in the chair of royalty some distinguished princess as queen of a vast and mighty realm? Had they come to give importance to some great event in the history of our nation? No! but they had come to perform a stupendous act of religion; they had come to give glory to God the Son, by doing honor to His Blessed Mother, and to attest by their presence their belief in the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. And it was right and proper that they should pay their tribute of respect to her, who was not unfrequently styled in the sacred Scriptures the daughter, the sister, and the spouse of the Holy Spirit. Were he called upon on that occasion to address a congregation of unbelievers, he might feel at liberty to enter into some detail of the proofs on which that Catholic doctrine rested; but under the present circumstances, it would, he thought, be, if not an insult to devotion, at all events, a waste of time. To revere departed sanctity and to hold in memory piety that had gone by, seemed to be but the natural result of the high estimation in which it was held; and the impulsive tribute of that grateful reccollection, would blush to bury in the grave of unmerited oblivion the authors of all its blessings. Inspired by that noble thought the nations of the earth, in every age and in every clime, preserved from the destroying scythe of Time, the names and the memories of their distinguished sons. Orators had eulogized them, poets had embalmed their memories in song. Artists had reared monuments over the spot where their ashes reposed. Religion not unfrequently had consecrated their final resting places by her liturgies. History had perpetuated their names to posterity. Generation after generation looked back to them as their models, imitated their virtues, and often followed in their wake. Such was the force of example. These were the blessings of such hallowed traditions. The infant child ere it left its mother's knee, was taught to lisp with love and veneration, and gratitude, the names of its illustrious ancestors. If such was the undying devotion of the world to its votaries, should it be said of religion, that she revered not her sainted children, but cold, pitiless, and unmoved, allowed them to pass forgotten and unnoticed down the stream of Time? No, Christianity forbid it. If then, the Church (which was synonymous with Christianity) paid respect to *her* children, how much more should she respect and venerate Her who was styled the mother of the faithful, and the spouse of the Holy Ghost? In accepting the invitation to address them, he imposed upon himself a very responsible duty. Should he tell them that Mary, the Mother of God, was conceived without sin? They knew it. The Church had convened a solemn Council and proclaimed it. Should he tell them that Mary was a daughter of Eve, and was yet without sin?—that if Eve led mankind into perdition, Mary brought him everlasting life?—that if Eve disobeyed the command of God, Mary bruised the Serpent's head?—and if Adam brought sin into the world, Mary, by the birth of Jesus Christ, opened heaven to man? The Rev. gentleman then proceeded to speak in glowing language of the virtues of Mary, of her being without sin, of her being still a virgin though a mother; of her being Queen of Heaven, and above all angels, patriarchs and prophets. In one word, Mary was all that could be, next to God himself, for she bore that incomprehensible title—"The Mother of God." But all this was known to his beloved friends before, and had he the flame of the seraphim, or the tongue of the cherubim, he could not add one word more expressive of her dignity than that she was the Mother of God. God only could comprehend her dignity, as He only could comprehend His own. But if they could not comprehend the dignity of the Mother of God, could they be silent in praise of Him who had done more for the human family in the mystery of the incarnation, than even in the creation? Let Him be praised, who, having made both sexes in His own image, raised them as high as they could be raised, by making Himself man and making Mary His mother! And such a mother! superior to all others, for she was a pure virgin, and not even the sanctity of matrimony was breathed upon her fruitful purity. Let all then burst forth in praise of Her, who in heaven was only lower than God himself. Let all the saints raise high their voices to-day and swell their triumphal chorus, in praise and honor of the Son of God, and let them swell the chorus higher still, that God created Mary and preserved her from the stain of original sin, to make her a fit tabernacle for Himself to dwell in. Were the eternal adoration of all God's creatures offered up to God this day, they would be unequal to one word, one look of Mary. So great was the favor conferred, and so sublime the degree of grace which conceived and consummated this great work, that one act of Mary would outweigh all these eternal acts of praise done by other beings, simply because she was the Mother of God! And to be such she must have been superior to all others. The sublime canticle of praise enunciated by her, as recorded by St. Luke, namely—"My soul doth magnify the Lord, and my spirit doth rejoice in God my Saviour," was more acceptable to God than the praise offered by all other creatures. But if they could not comprehend the dignity of the Mother of God, let them at least contemplate her virtues, that they might imitate them. The Rev. preacher next urged upon the congregation the necessity of imitating the virtues of the Saints, and assured them that no one could tell what amount of grace God had in store for those that loved Him. He then enummerated the virtues of the "Immaculate Mary, Mother of God," her humility; her modesty; her love for the human race; her sympathy for their sufferings, and her desire for their salvation, as evinced in constant intercession with her Divine Son, in their behalf. He next showed, by a very ingenious argument, that in order to make a mere human being become the mother of Him, who was a God of purity, love, holiness and perfection, it was necessary that that being should herself be unsullied by the stain of original sin, and therefore she was conceived without sin; and hence, the consistency of the Church in proclaiming to the world the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. The Rev. preacher concluded by asking the congregation to imitate the virtues of Mary, and to implore her—inasmuch as they were especially placed under her protection—to intercede not only for themselves, but also for their brethren throughout the United States, for the priests of the sanctuary, and for himself also, so that united here in one common brotherhood, they might be hereafter united with the blessed Mother of God, in offering eternal praise, adoration and thanksgiving "to Him who sits on the right hand of God, always living to make intercession for us."

LUTHER'S OPINION OF THE JEWS.—Hear what the father of Protestanism says of the Jews:

"Fie! fie! leave you the Bible, indeed! You are not worthy, you Jews, to read this Divine Book. The only Bible you must be allowed to read, is that which is under the root of a hog's tail, and you must only eat and drink the letters that fall from that spot; that would be a bible worthy of such prophets as you!"—(*Luther's Works*, 2 8, *fol.* 83, *Jena Edition.*)

"Were I in the place of your magistrates I would make their tongues hang one foot long behind the nape of their necks. *In summa* we must not suffer Jews among us." (*Fol.* 592.)

THE FATE OF THE PRINCIPAL REFORMERS.

The present may not be an inappropriate time for giving a short, but perfectly correct account of the fate of the principal reformers, and of the manner in which they concluded their ignoble careers. Luther was taken suddenly ill after eating a hearty supper, and died the same night blaspheming in a most frightful manner. Zuinglius was killed in a brawl fomented by himself and his party against the Catholic Cantons in the year 1531. Œcolampadius was found dead in his bed, some time before Luther met his fate. Indeed the latter insisted that he was strangled by the devil. Calvin, who has been justly designated by Dr. Johnson as "the ruffian of the Reformation," died of a fearful complication of distempers in 1564, which Catholics, and even many Protestants assure us he bore so ill, that he expired in despair blaspheming God, and invoking the devil. Late Protestant writers have endeavored to disprove the above, but the testimony of Herenius, who was present, and beheld Calvin's fearful end, is conclusive; he tells us he died in despair, of a most filthy and stinking disease.

But the evil those men engendered, and of which they were the authors, did not cease with themselves, but, like a pestiferous disease, seized on the countries so unfortunate as to embrace their pestilential teaching. Melancthon gives the following testimony to the character of the reformers. He says: "It is plain that in these countries (speaking of the countries which embraced the Reformation)' men's whole concern is about banqueting, drunkenness and carousing; and so strangely barbarous is the people that most men are persuaded that if they do but fast one day they must die the following night." When we compare the death beds of those men with those of the early martyrs and founders of the Catholic faith, we cannot fail in rendering homage to that Deity who has given us the grace to abide within the fold of the Catholic Church. Surely, the great author of nature never intended that salvation should be preached to his creatures through the mouths of brawlers, drunkards and blasphemers.

"NEWS FROM THE WARS."—An unfortunate Kilkenny man, at present serving in India, has written his mother, in Ireland, a letter in which he takes occasion to recount a little of his experience of Indian life and warfare. Here are a few of his remarks: "Camp, Nusserabad, October 1st—My Dear Mother—* * * I can assure you that if I get my discharge in Bombay I will take it. I will leave the service in a few months. You say that I will be kept longer—in fact till the war is over. Well, if that is the case it will be a long time, for it will be a number of years before this war is over. So you see what slaves we are. If the government keep us longer than our time, there will be others mutinying besides the Sepoys. In fact the most of the men are disgusted with the way they are treated. The last campaign gave us enough of them. They half starved us, giving us only one pound of meat, and that of the worst description. In fact the officers wondered how we used to march thirty miles a day under a burning sun. And when the wet weather set in, there were days we could not get up our tents, the whole country being one sheet of water! So you see how we earn our few coppers out here; and after all we have nothing for it. They give us fine promises, but that is all. They are going to send out all the brigades on the 1st of November to scour the country. Our brigade is to be six thousand strong. They are to march this month for active service. *As for the rebels they are as numerous as ever.* Their strength is 200,000 and 12,000 cavalry, and 150 guns; so you see there will be plenty of hot work to do this cold season. About 20 men died by sun stroke, and never did I witness such misery as our men experienced during the hot weather. We suffered more than any other brigade in this country."

A gay young gentleman in St. Louis entered a daguerrean establishment a few days ago, and prepared to be done in the highest style of art. Pending the preliminary arrangements he suggested that he would look better if he had a gold chain on, whereupon the operator kindly took out his watch and accompanying pendant, which he handed over with a patronizing air. The likeness was taken, the plate removed from the instrument and taken to the darkened chamber where certain mysterious enchantments are supposed to be pronounced. At this critical moment the gay young gentleman took his hat and departed, forgetting to leave behind him the watch and chain.

It cost the government $1,050 to bring dispatches from Siam; the expense of transmitting the treaty with Peru was $1,178: to bear dispatches from Mexico cost $204; the expense attending the transmisaion of the Chinese treaty was $1,686.

LATEST IRISH NEWS.

Antrim.

The English newspapers express wonder that Ireland takes no part in the reform agitation now progressing in England. A metropolitan Irish, "Liberal" daily organ replies that it is because the "leaders" in Ireland are split up into rival cliques, and will not join in a good liberal (*i. e.* Whig corruptionist) agitation. We answer, it is because the Irish people are disgusted by the conduct of such "leaders" as that print represents, and have lost all faith in such parliamentary agitations as bring only political knaves and corrupt adventurers to the surface, to trade on the credulity of the deluded constituencies, and pocket the bribes of the English treasury.—*Irishman.*

A package of letters was lately washed ashore at Whitehead, below Carrickfergus, and was shortly after found by the coast guards who were on duty. They had it sent to Captain Elliott, R.N., inspecting commander, who, upon examining it, found that the letters were addressed to the master of a Belfast vessel, whereupon he had them forwarded to the owner of the vessel in this town. The circumstance seems strange in itself, and we have been unable to learn up to the present if it be in any way connected with a shipping disaster.—*Belfast News Letter.*

A meeting of the magistrates of the county of Antrim, presided over by Lord Massareene, was held in the Court-house, Belfast, for the purpose of electing a treasurer for the county. The candidates were Captain William Verner, Windsor, Belfast, and Henry Leslie, Esq., Seaport Lodge, Bushmills. Captain Verner had fifty votes, and Mr. Leslie thirty-two. The chairman declared Captain Verner duly elected, and the proceedings terminated.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to appoint Mariott Robert Dalway, Esq., J. P., Bella Hill, High Sheriff for the county of the town of Carrickfergus for the ensuing year; and that gentleman has re-appointed Robert Forbes, Esq., as his deputy.

A man named Con Connolly was admitted to the General Hospital, Belfast, suffering from severe injuries sustained by a fall. While at work in a factory in town, he fell from the top of a ladder to the ground, and had his thigh-bone broken.

Cavan.

The lands of Shandanagh, in the county of Cavan, containing 659 acres, and producing a profit rent of £82 19s. 9d., were sold in the Landed Estates' Court, and bought by Mr. Kiernan (in trust) for £1,500, being less than twenty years' purchase. Judge and Bryan were the owners, and Gillerts the petitioners.

The *Gazette* contains an announcement that the Lord Lieutenant has directed that a civil bill court be held twice a year, in addition to the two general sessions, in the town of Cootehill.

Cork.

A correspondent of the *Irishman* sends that paper the following: "Our peaceful inhabitants in Bantry have been thrown into an amount of unusual excitement consequent on the anticipation of the forthcoming 250 soldiers (!) to be allocated in this town. The captain and adjutant had been here and made the necessary preparations for the reception of the soldiers. The houses and stores of Messrs. Riordan and Lannin have been already taken. The absurd rumors and prevalent reports are that the "Phœnix Club" has been making rapid strides in this locality; but to this statement I don't attach a single word of credence. Fancy, in the little town of Bantry, I might almost say in the extreme part of the south of Ireland, 250 soldiers should be brought here to protect the peace of the town and country. I will tell you what I have been myself informed on the subject of this uproar. If true, it is a capital joke. It appears that, about a month ago, prior to the fleet sailing for Queenstown, there was rather a hasty and premature purchase of beef on the part of the victuallers; and, considering that the surest means of having it readily devoured by the soldiers would be to spread the alarm of insurrection, they got up the report of 'Ribbonism,' 'secret societies,' and God knows what. At all events, the matter was concocted in an admirable manner; and, considering the consumption of the various articles of food which will now be disposed of by the different shopkeepers, hopes are being entertained that the cry of Ribbonism, or whatever you call it, will be kept up as hot as fire, with the view, of course, of retaining the *sojers* to effect the sale of this, that, and the other small speculator's beef. Besides, will there not be something animated to witness a body of soldiers marching through our town, with splendid band in front playing some proper loyal tune for the delight of the natives?"

The schooner Annie Grant, of Salcombe, Heath, master, put into Kinsale with the mate and twelve men of the screw steamer Cuba, of Waterford, whom they picked up in a boat about eighty miles northwest of Scilly Island. The steamer, it appeared, had foundered about fifty miles from the place, and the mate reported that the captain and fifteen men had got into another boat, but no account had been received yet as to whether they succeeded in reaching land or not. The Cuba was a fine new vessel, built by the Messrs. Malcomson, of Waterford. She was intended for the Baltic trade, and was, consequently, flat bottomed, to suit the shallow water in the Baltic ports, but, having been finished too late this summer for the Baltic, she was sent to Newport for coals, and was lost on her voyage.—*Examiner.*

The captain, mate, and ten of the crew of the barque Freedom, which left South Shields with a cargo of coals for Genoa, were brought into Kinsale by a Dutch Gualliott, who picked them up in their boat after being at the pump for seven days and nights; the Freedom having encountered a severe gale and sprung a leak. While in distress, a steamer, supposed to be in the mail service, hove in sight, but only answered the signal and bore away.

Mr. Sullivan, a printer in the office of the Cork *Examiner*, when coming out of the Athenæum after the concert of the Hungarian Brothers, missed his footing on the narrow steps in front of the building, severely injuring his ancle joint, and getting severely bruised. He was immediately taken to the Infirmary, where he died.

Some lucky wight in "the beautiful citie" has won in a lottery the handsome prize of five hundred pounds, given to raise a fund by lottery tickets for the local charities by Mr. John Arnott, the Mayor-elect for Cork.

Over £200 has been subscribed to present a testimonial to Dr. Donovan, of Skibbereen, after twenty-five years of skilful and laborious practice, and particularly for his exertions during the famine.

There is now to be seen at the Royal Cork Institution a very interesting collection of fossils found by Mr. Chandlee, of Cork, and Mr. Joseph Wright. They belong to the yellow sandstone period.

The Improvement Department has consented to allow Dr. Barter to proceed with the erection of the Turkish Bath on Grenville quay, although it encroaches a little on the frontage.

It is proposed to run a line of railway from Waterford to Queenstown by Youghal, for the accommodation of passengers to Australia by the Panama route.

Mr. W. E. Meade, A.B., of Middleton, has obtained the M'Cullagh Prize, the highest Mathematical Honor awarded in the Dublin University.

Mr. John Arnott was elected Mayor of Cork by a majority of four votes over Mr. Hall.

Derry.

We (Coleraine *Chronicle*) understand that a steamer is to be placed between Liverpool, Portrush and Galway, and will make the first trip from Liverpool on Tuesday. The company could not have selected a better port of call, Coleraine being the converging point for two extensive lines of railway, both of which are likely to convey large shipments from Liverpool and Galway.

At the Derry municipal election the following gentlemen were re-elected, there being no opposition: Messrs. Alex. Curry, John Mehan, Wm. Coppin, Wm. John Foster, Henry Darcus, and James Greer.

Donegal.

Ballybofey, a very industrious little town, situated on the verdant banks of the purling Finn, was, for the week of the races, ending the 20th November, '58, the theatre of the most interesting scenes that ever characterized this locality. Her green lawns, gently sloping towards this noble stream, afforded an extensive arena, on which were assembled many thousand spectators, whose becoming demeanor during the week has traced her character in golden letters. Beautiful, indeed, to behold, on each successive day, such crowds of gaily dressed, quietly disposed, and contented-looking people, as they hastened from the surrounding villages in all directions towards the race-course—some on cars, some on horses, and some on foot, according to the different conveniences they proposed to themselves. Not less admirable to the eyes of the curious was the circular course, around the circumference of which the racers, as if fully conscious of their duty, at the sound of the trumpet, seemed to those in the distance literally to revolve. This beautiful course, being almost insulated on the outside by the waters of the Finn, and bounded on the inside by a circular row of stately firs, from whose tops floated to the gentle breeze a variety of national flags, presented an exceedingly grand spectacle to the steadfast gaze of those who literally clothed the distant eminences. The weather being beautifully fine, the young women, dressed in gay attire, formed an extensive line along the left bank of the river, and lent additional charms to the scene; while the crowd of stalwart young men on the opposite bank made the air ring with their cheers, as the high-blooded racers swept by. The orderly manner in which persons of each sex and every denomination conducted themselves during this sporting week reflects the greatest credit on the people of Ballybofey and its vicinity.—*Irishman.*

Down.

A most deplorable case of determined suicide occurred on Monday, the 22d ult., in the townland of Anahinchigo, within a few miles of Rathfriland. The circumstances are these—a young girl named Spiers, the daughter of a respectable small farmer and cattle-dealer of that name, had been noticed in a melancholy and desponding mood, and on that day, her father being at Castlewellan market, the unfortunate girl went into a *byre*, at the end of the dwelling house, and having made a rope fast to the roof stood upon a barrel, and adjusting a loop round her neck, and kicking away the barrel, put an end to her existence. We have heard that it was some disappointment in love that led to the commission of that rash act.—*Newry Herald.*

Mr. Stanfield, Inspector of Weights and Measures, prosecuted nine persons at Dromore Petty Sessions for using light and unjust weights. They were each cautioned, and fined in sums from five shillings to £2 each.

At the different services in the Downpatrick Catholic Chapel, on Sunday, 28th ult., the Rev. Father M'Convey, C.C., cautioned the young men of the parish against being misled or entrapped into secret or illegal societies, as by so doing they would cut themselves off from the Communion of the Church—that, in point of fact, they would be excommunicated by joining such societies; and if any had the misfortune to have joined, he implored them at once to give up the connection, as he assured them that all who joined sinned grievously, and continued in a state of sin so long as they remained in connection with such societies.

Dublin.

The following appears to us to be a rare method for getting up a circulation. At a late meeting of "The Protestant Association," the Rev. S. J. Porter spoke at some length, and with much indignation of the conduct of the managers of the Dublin *Daily Express* in refusing to report the proceedings of that evening unless on condition that the Association would purchase 300 copies of the *Express!*—"telling them," says the Rev. Mr. Porter, "that they could not give a full report of that Protestant meeting unless they consented to bribe them by buying three hundred copies of their paper." The following is the letter in which the manager of the murder journal announced his conditions: "Sir—As there is now so great a pressure on our space, we cannot undertake to give a full report of the proceedings of your meeting unless by your taking three hundred copies of the paper." We wonder are the authors of the extermination letters required to buy a certain number of copies in return for the insertion of their murderous proposals? We should like to know who purchased the copies, the price of which paid for the "pressure on our space," occasioned by the lying report of an attempt to assassinate Mr. Gason? How many copies did the writer of the "blood-hound" letter take? What were the terms struck with the J. P. who recommended anti-Catholic codicils to the wills of Protestant landlords? How many number swere sent to the blunderbuss man? It may be of some importance to the managers to have these terms published, for possibly there are many bravoes yet in the country who would consider the terms "dog cheap," set to letter writing immediately, and so give a neat lift to the murder journal.—*Nation.*

Galway.

It is a source of exceeding gratification to find our local proprietary in this neghborhood increasing their possessions both in number and extent. We are glad to perceive that the lands of Loughill, in this county, the property of J. D. Bodkin and A. Jennings, have been purchased by John Francis Browne, Esq., J.P., of this town; and at the sale of the Greville property (county Roscommon) Martin M'Donnell, Esq., of Dunmore, bought, in addition to his already extensive property, several valuable lots, including the following: Mt. Delvin, for £4,500; Culkin, £1,670; Fiddaun, £850. The other lots were bought as follows: Renmore, by Mr. P. Prendergast, £1,600; Ballinross (by same), at £2,000; Ponalty West, Dr. Blackley, £2,000; do. East, Mr. Cannon, at £1,760; Cornabanny, Mr. Kennedy, at £1,600; Gortmacandil, Mr. Walter Burke, at £3,400; Grange, Mr. Ross Mahon, £3,500; Corrasluista, Mr. M'Dermott, £4,275; do. Colatinny, £2,020; do. Carrick, £2,490; Cashell, Mr. T. M'Dermott, at £1,690; Cloncrim, Mr. Dillon (in trust), £3,910; Clonkeehan, Mr. Blundell, £1,380, &c.—*Tuam Herald.*

Kerry.

The town of Listowel is a large and populous one, surrounded on all sides by a splendid country, highly cultivated in pasturage and arable land, the evidences of an improving and prosperous tenantry. The town is a good business one, having fairs fortnightly, with a butter market every week, which is attended by buyers from the neighboring cities. It would be expected from the improved state of affairs in general, and the advanced opinions of the age, that a taste for wholesome literature would pervade all classes, and that time would be found, particularly the coming winter's evenings, for the working-men to elevate their minds and amuse their leisure hours by moral and instructive reading. A temperance room has not as yet been formed; but the exertions of one of the local clergymen have been directed to the establishment of it in the town. This would be a step in the right direction, and the altered habits and appearances of the people would amply repay him for the trouble he is undertaking.—*Cor. of the Weekly Telegraph.*

Kilkenny.

In the historic town of Callan, there died recently as true an Irishman as ever lived or died for his country. He was a man in humble life; but he had a noble soul—a spirit that would shrink from no sacrifice when the cause of creed or country required it. This veteran patriot of Callan was Thomas Feehan, aged 70 years, who stood by his native land in every struggle made for its independence during that long and eventful period; who remembered from his early boyhood the sufferings of our forefathers in hapless '98, and who treasured in his innermost soul the memory of those wrongs, and the spirit to avenge them. In every struggle for Ireland he was the first, and the foremost in it, incurring its risks, and sharing its dangers. He was all through O'Connell's agitation, one of his warmest admirers, and most steadfast supporters in his own humble way; and when a bolder step was taken, Thomas Feehan was in the first rank, and suffered incarceration with Smith O'Brien, in Clonmel Jail, for nearly six months. He was a strict teetotaller for the last eighteen years, having taken the pledge in the commencement of Father Mathew's mission, and kept it faithfully till the day of his death. May he rest in peace. —*Journal.*

An accident of an appalling nature occurred at Ballyouskel, near Durrow. The house of Mr. John Hoolahan, a respectable farmer living in that locality, took fire accidentally from the blaze of a candle, and all efforts to extinguish the flames proved ineffectual. The house and out-offices were all consumed, and the household had all escaped with the exception of one of the infant children. In the first flush of excitement Mrs. Hoolahan did not miss her child, but the moment she missed it, she dashed at once into the blazing ruins, and was in the act of rescuing her infant, when the burning timbers fell upon her, crushed her to death, and burned her almost to a cinder! A portion of her remains were found amongst the smoldering ashes.—*Ibid.*

At the Black Abbey, says the Kilkenny *Moderator*, a tailor named Dermody, being inebriated, had a quarrel with his wife and daughter, which came to blows, when his dog suddenly rushed amongst them, and turning alternately on all the belligerents, bit and tore each of them in a frightful way. A man rushed in to their assistance, and clove the head of the ferocious animal with a hatchet, but for which more serious consequences might have ensued.

Louth.

A terrible crime—more resembling an English than an Irish one—has been committed near Faughart, on the old road leading from Dowdall's Hill to Flurry bridge. The unfortunate victim was a widow named Mary M'Court, aged fifty-four years, and lived in a house in which she sold meal and other provisions. No one resided with her but a grand-daughter, aged four years. The unfortunate deceased was reputed to have money. We understand she took £120 out of the bank when the run for gold took place some months ago, but whether she lodged it there again we cannot say. On Tuesday morning last the neighbors were astonished on finding the door of her house locked. Her brothers were informed of the fact, and on going to the house they found the door locked and the shutters on the windows, and heard the child crying inside. They forced the door open, and on going inside their worst fears were realized; they found their unfortunate sister dead, and several wounds on her head and neck as if she had been strangled. The till in the little shop was rifled, and there were only a few pounds of candles and about one cwt. of meal found in the drawer. Doctor Callan held an inquest on the deceased, when the jury found that Mary M'Court was murdered by some person or persons at present unknown. The little child could give no distinct account of anything she heard or saw. The affair has created a great sensation.—*Dundalk Democrat.*

Queen's County.

The gentry of the Queen's County have subscribed £850, which sum, with £150 offered by government, makes up £1,000 as the reward for the discovery and conviction of the assassin. Delany is still at large; £200 is offered for his apprehension; £105 for the arrest of such person or persons as may harbor Delany, and £700 for such information as shall lead to the actual conviction of the murderer or murderers of Mr. Ely.

Roscommon.

We learn, with profound sorrow, the announcement of the death of Dr. Brown, Bishop of Elphin, after a brief illness. The immediate cause of his death was an attack of bronchitis; but he had been for some time in delicate health and could ill sustain the shock of acute disease. His death has cast a deep gloom over the diocese, for no man was ever so beloved by clergy and laity for his many estimable virtues, which had earned for him a peculiar character for mildness and gentleness of disposition. His Lordship had been for many years parish priest of Athione, whence he was transferred to the see of Galway on the erection of that county into a diocese. He was subsequently transferred to Elphin on the decease of Doctor Burke, about 1833. We need not remind Irishmen of the patriotism of the lamented Prelate. He was one of the most effective supporters of the policy of O'Connell, and at one time it was supposed he would be included among the list of state martyrs. His Lordship was not very old, having only attained his 68th year. In common with the whole Irish people, we lament his loss. The Rev. Dr. Gilhooly has for some time administered the affairs of the diocese, and rumor selects him as the successor of the lamented Prelate. —*Dublin Freeman.*

Sligo.

At the Court of Exchequer Chamber, the action taken by Mr. Sidley against the Mayor, as returning officer, for refusing to receive his vote at the last parliamentary election, which was originally decided in the Court of Queen's Bench, afterwards in the Court of Appeal, has now been finally decided in the Court of Error. The case was heard before the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Chief Baron, Mr. Justice Ball, Mr. Justice Christian, and Barons Pennefather, Richards, and Green, &c. Eleven Judges presided. The counsel for Mr. M'Gowan, the plaintiff in error, was heard, but the court, without hearing counsel for the defendant in error (Mr. Sidley), delivered judgment, unanimously confirming the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench. This decision now brings all litigation in connection with the election at an end.—*Independent.*

Hugh M'Ternan, Esq., Heapstown, has, on the recommendation of the Earl of Granard, Lord Lieutenant of the county, been appointed by the Lord Chancellor a justice of the peace for the county Leitrim.

Tipperary.

As the steward of Captain Carroll, of Tulla House, was in the act of oiling a threshing machine, while at work, his right hand was caught between the wheels and so frightfully lacerated as to require immediate amputation. The limb was taken off a little below the elbow that evening, at the Nenagh dispensary, by Surgeons Kittson and Cahalan, the medical officers of that institution, assisted by Surgeons Frith, Quin and Spain. The poor sufferer is going on favorably.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

There are 216 paupers in the Clogheen union, being a decrease of twenty-nine from the same period last year.

At Clonmel, Mr. Hackett was elected mayor for the ensuing year.

Wexford.

The Wexford *Constitution* says that the French lugger Le Jenne Victor, of Nantes, Capt. Victor Troer, has been unfortunately driven on shore at Ballygrangins, near Kilmore. Finding all efforts to save the vessel in vain, the captain and crew took to the long-boat, and succeeded in reaching the shore, but without saving even so much as a change of linen.

The Mechanics' Institute of Wexford are going to build a new hall.

Wicklow.

A young lady named Jones, who had travelled on the railway to Bray for the purpose of paying a visit, and after getting out of the carriage, and reaching her friend's house in the vicinity of the terminus, was taken with an attack of apoplexy, from which death resulted almost immediately. The deceased lady is believed to have been a native of England.

A small steamer, supposed to be a river boat, has been wrecked off Bray Head, and has gone to pieces on the rocks near Greyestones, nothing remaining but the boiler. The coastguard have been unable to discover her name.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

Re-Opening of the Church of St. Ignatius, Preston.—The Church of St. Ignatius, Preston, has recently been enlarged. Solemn Pontifical Mass was celebrated by the Right Reverend Dr. Goss, Bishop of Liverpool, on the occasion, and an eloquent and instructive sermon preached by the Very Reverend H. E. Manning, D. D., Provost of Westminster. The Catholics of Preston have great reason to be thankful for the number of churches which they possess, and for having so many zealous and excellent priests to attend to their spiritual wants and welfare. The number of churches is five,—all of them large and commodious; and connected with each church are well conducted and flourishing schools for boys and girls. The Church of St. Ignatius, which is situated in the most populous part of the town, is a handsome Gothic structure, built from the plans of Mr. Scholes, architect. Subsequent to the reopening of St. Ignatius's Church, the Rev. Father Grant, S. J., of St. Francis Xavier's, Liverpool, preached, and after the sermon a collection was made towards defraying the cost of the enlargement. In the afternoon, the Right Rev. Dr. Goss, Bishop of Liverpool, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 151 persons, viz.—77 males, and 74 females. The Right Rev. Prelate delivered a very impressive address on the occasion. The total amount received from the collections was £133.

A Convert in Spain.—The *Regeneracion* of Madrid has the following: "There took place in the Royal Church of Our Lady of Atocha, the ceremony of the baptism of a Protestant, whose sponsors were the Count and Countess of Mirasol. The neophyte is an Irish gentleman, who first served under the French flag, and was afterwards a member of the Spanish Legion. He received instructions from Father Zarandona, Procurator-General of the illustrious Society of Jesus. Abjuring all his errors at the feet of the Mother of God, he replied with a truly soldier-like frankness to the most excellent Patriarch of the Indies, who put to him the questions relative to his faith. The joy which shone upon the scar-covered face of the brave warrior, when the Patriarch poured upon his head the waters of regeneration, cannot be described. He next received the Sacrament of Confirmation, and afterwards that of the Eucharist, and the whole ceremony closed with a solemn *Te Deum.*"

The Conversion of India.—The *Overland Athenæum,* Madras Protestant newspaper, of the 14th Oct., makes the following remarks on the comparative success of Protestant and Catholic Missionaries in India: "The Roman Catholic Priests, we believe, count their converts by the score for every unit that can be produced by the Protestant Missionaries; yet we never hear in their case of such heart-burning being raised as almost invariably accompanies the successful consummation of the Protestant efforts to baptize. The reason is to be found in the fact that the Catholic Priesthood does not assert the Right of Asylum."

The Passionist Fathers.—The freehold estate lying behind the Small-pox Hospital has lately passed into the hands of the Passionist Fathers, who intend erecting suitable ecclesiastical buildings on the same, as soon as their means will permit. The works have been entrusted to Mr. Welby Pugin, son of the celebrated architect of that name.—*London Star.*

New Parochial Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Blessington.—This perfectly Gothic and beautiful edifice is fast advancing, through the unremitting exertions of the Rev. J. Hamilton, the reverend pastor. Sixteen hundred pounds have been expended, and one thousand pounds are required to finish it. Situated on a slope of the beautiful valley which extends for several miles on the Dublin side of the town of Blessington, it seems to stand at the foot of the Wicklow Mountains, and is seen for many miles around, with its splendid east window of cut granite and its picturesque belfry, an object of interest and architectural beauty amid scenery rarely surpassed in Ireland. The architect is J. J. M'Carthy, Esq., and the builder, Mr. Robert Farrell, of Lombard street, Dublin.

Reception of a Nun in England.—Miss Anna Maria Naughton, youngest daughter of our excellent fellow-citizen, Jeremiah Naughton, Esq., took the black veil in the Convent of Gumley-house, Aylesworth, England, and is now one of the Faithful Companions of Jesus. She is called in religion Mother Anna Maria. The young lady was professed by his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, who preached on the solemn and interesting occasion. There was no ceremony of this religious description performed in that part of England since the Reformation. —*Limerick paper.*

The Church of Keadue, County Longford.—The Rev. Michael Broder, pastor of the parish of Keadue, has arrived in Dublin for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions for the erection of a suitable place of worship for the large flock confided to his charge. The present chapel is a small dilapidated building, utterly unfit for the sacred uses to which it is applied, and is only remarkable for having alongside its rude and primitive walls the last resting place of Carolan, the poet, and one of the sweetest and original of our native musical composers.

"An artistical treasure," says the *Independance* of Brussels, "has just been discovered in Hungary. It is an altar, on the double doors of which are paintings by one of the most celebrated German painters of the 15th century —Michel Wohlgemuth, the master of Albert Durer. There are in all forty-eight small sketches, twelve of which, representing in an epic series the life of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, are by the master himself."

At the convent of the Presentation Order, Thurles, his Grace the Archbishop of Cashel and Emly, assisted by the Rev. William Wall, P. P., Thurles, the Rev. James Ryan, P. P., Templebredin, and several of the clergy of the archdiocese, presided at the reception of Miss Gubbins, daughter of J. Gubbins, Esq., of Ulla, and the profession of Miss Carroll, daughter of Michael Carroll, Esq., Killeenavreena.

The raffle for the gold watch, chain, and key, in behalf of the funds being now raised for the enlargement of the Presentation Convent, Enniscorthy, came off in the Christian Brothers' Schoolroom on Friday, the 19th ult., and terminated the same evening. Three thousand tickets were paid for—thus the nett proceeds were £150.—*Wexford People.*

Mrs. Mary Joseph Hearn, of the Presentation Convent, Dungarvan, departed this life recently in the 72d year of her age, and the 22d of her religious profession. All through life she was a devoted and zealous member of the order, and employed her time in imparting instruction and consolation to the poor.—R.I.P.

The Rev. Roderick Quinn was admitted to deacon orders, at the Parish Chapel ot St. Nicholas, and on the following day was ordained priest by the Right Rev. Dr. M'Evilly, Lord Bishop of Galway, for this diocese.—*Galway Mercury.*

A beautiful Jewess, daughter of wealthy parents, has been privately baptized, after having been zealously instructed by the Countess of Humanes, one of the most influential members of the old aristocracy of the country, and who is known for her activity in the instruction of the poor.—*Madrid paper.*

The Rev. Michael O'Brien, of the Order of Jesus, and eldest son of the late Mr. Cornelius O'Brien, bookseller, of Limerick, died recently of consumption, in the 30th year of his age, at Palermo, Sicily, where he had been removed for the benefit of his health.

The Very Rev. Maurice Fitzgibbon, V. G., P. P., Kilfinane, who had been suffering from illness, is convalescent, to the great joy and satisfaction of his numerous friends.—*Limerick Reporter.*

It is our painful duty to announce the death of the Very Rev. Canon John Holland, P.P., of Passage, which took place at Crookstown, the residence of his nephew, the Rev. Jeremiah Holland.—*Cork Examiner.*

Cardinal Wiseman preached lately in the Church of St. Walburge, at Bruges, which was well attended. His subject was the obligation of every Christian to labor for the good of society.

The Rev. James Raleigh, P. P., most gratefully acknowledges £5 from William Smith O'Brien, in aid of the Female School House, being built on a site granted by him near the Chapel of Knockea, county of Limerick.

His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel has appointed the Rev. Joseph Organ to the parish of Clerihan, vacant by the death of the late lamented Rev. William Heffernan, P.P.

The Redemptorist Fathers have commenced a mission in Kilkenny. The labors of those zealous and holy clergymen will continue until Christmas Day.

The sermon of Father Petcherine in Ennis, in aid of the Christian Brothers' Schools, realized over £121.

The Rev. John M'Craith, C. C., Newport, has been promoted to the curacy of Tipperary.

Lord Crstlerosse has contributed the very liberal donation of £100 towards the building of the new Convent of St. Bridget, at Goresbridge, county Kilkenny.

The *Journal de Bruges* states that an episcopal congress was held at Malines, and that the Pope's Nuncio and Cardinal Wiseman were present.

Mr. Robert Halehan and Mary Snow were received into the Catholic Church on the 27th Nov., by Rev. Mr. Cregan of Adare.—*Munster News.*

A lady named Castera has bequeathed a sum of 12,000f. to the seminary at Bayonne for educating young men destined for the priesthood.

Domestic.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul—Conferences Authorized by the Bishop of Philadelphia.—A letter having been addressed by the officers of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, recently established in St. Joseph's Parish, to the Right Rev. Bishop Neumann, asking his episcopal sanction to the formation of a Conference of this widely-spread organization, the Right Rev. Bishop at once assented and expressed his approbation of the movement by the following communication, which, it will be seen, permits the introduction of Conferences throughout the entire diocese: "The Holy See having approved the pious Association called 'The Society of St. Vincent de Paul,' and having enriched it repeatedly with treasures of Indulgences, we hereby allow not only its introduction into this diocese of Philadelphia, but express our firm confidence that the Almighty will bless its members and the good works of charity to be performed by them." ✠ John N. Neumann,
Bishop of Philadelphia.

—*Herald and Visitor.*

Clerical Changes and Appointments.—Rev. Ignatius Miller, of Christ Church, Chambersburg, Pa., has been appointed assistant pastor of St. Peter's, Reading, and the Rev. Thomas Lindon, also of Chambersburg, has been removed to St. Patrick's, Philadelphia. The Rev. gentlemen lately ordained by the Right Rev. Bishop have received the following appointments: Rev. Mr. Nifelt as Pastor of St. John's Church, Pottsville; Rev. Mr. Werner as Pastor of St. John's, Strasburg, and St. Joseph's, Dallastown; Rev. Mr. Nagle, Pastor of St. Magdalen's, Wilkesbarre; Rev. Mr. Mulgrew, Assistant at St. Vincent de Paul's, Scranton; and the Rev. Mr. McConomy, at the Cathedral.—*Ibid.*

Augusta, Geo.—A letter from a friend in Augusta contains the following items: "Our new church is progressing, and when completed will repay the fond expectations of those who watched over its growth and contributed to its erection. We have had some conversions here, of late; one that may perhaps interest you more than the rest, is that of Mrs. E. R. Pelot, originally I believe from your State; from Aiken or its neighborhood, I believe. She made her profession of Catholic Faith, and was baptized, together with her youngest child, by Rev. J. F. Kirby, on the 27th of last September."—*Charleston Miscellany.*

Covington Fair.—The nett proceeds of the recent Fair for the Schools of the Cathedral of Covington, Ky., held at the Odd Fellows' Hall in that city, were two thousand one hundred dollars.

Our Right Rev. Bishop (Spalding) returned home last week in good health, after a lecturing tour to St. Louis, Lafayette, and Indianapolis. In St Louis he delivered three lectures before the Catholic Institute to crowded houses. At Lafayette, Ind., he lectured once, at the special request of Bishop Luers; and once also at Indianapolis to a very large and respectable audience, who waited patiently for his coming during an hour and a half, the train having been detained by an accident. At the instance of the zealous pastor, Rev. A. Bessonies, the Bishop remained over Sunday, and preached in the church three times. Though the weather was exceedingly unfavorable, the attendance was large. Father Bessonies is preparing a house for the Sisters of Providence; and the prospects of Catholicity in the capital of Indiana are quite encouraging.—*Louisville Guardian, Dec. 11th.*

While recently in Geneva, N. Y., we saw a large and valuable Silver Chalice, that has a particular interest from its history. It bears the following inscription which explains itself:

The Gift of the Most Noble, the Marquis of Anglesey,
Lord Lieutenant, to the
Rev. Thomas M'Inerny, P. P. of Feakle, for his exertions to save lives in a conflict between the Police and the People, on the 26th March, 1831.

The Rev. Mr. M'Inerny having died in this country the Chalice passed into other hands, and the Rev. E. O'Connor having been a witness to the presentation, when a boy, and recollecting the great interest of the occasion, secured the Chalice and now retains it as among his most prized relics. Doubtless there are hundreds in America who remember the conflict and the presentation that took place in the presence of over thirty thousand people.—*Buffalo Sentinel.*

On Sunday, the 5th inst., a neat and commodious church edifice was opened in Manchester, Conn. No less than 500 persons were present. The Holy Sacrifice was offered by Rev. Mr. O'Dwyre, of Collinsville, and an appropriate discourse delivered by Rev. Thomas Quinn, of Meriden. Great praise is due to the pastor, Rev. Bernard Tully, for his exertions in building the church, and liquidating the debt.

The next Conference of the Clergy of the Cincinnati District will take place on the Thursday within the Octave of the Epiphany. The Tract is *de Extrema Unctione.*

The following is from a Louvain correspondent of the N. Y. *Kirchen Zeitung*: "The American College here numbers already 15 students. They go daily for instruction to the University, where (as in Italy) all theological teaching is given in Latin. They are also taught the modern languages, especially French and German. Nor is the study of their own tongue neglected. An English gentleman, a relative of the illustrious Card. Wiseman, gives lessons in English daily to the students. The Vice-Rector of the College, Rev. Mr. Durst, is a German by birth. He is a most excellent man and contemplates exchanging soon his college duties for the hardships of a missionary life in America."

The new church of Kalamazoo, Mich., was dedicated by Bishop Lefevre of Detroit on the 7th ult. The Rev. Father Hewitt opened a mission immediately afterwards for the congregation, assisted by F. F. Deshon and Baker.

IRISH DEATHS.

November 25, Mr. Christopher Byrne, Leinster Hotel, South Frederick street, Dublin.

November 24, Mr. Michael Corless, aged 39, at his residence, 6 Molesworth street.

November 26, Thomas O'Connell, son of Peter Martin, Great Britain street, Dublin.

November 27, in Dublin, very deservedly regretted, Mr. Thomas Collins, printer.

November 29, at Swift's row, Dublin, Mr. Jonathan Thomas Gregg, son of the late Jonathan Gregg, Barrister-at-Law, the Hermitage, Ennis, county Clare, aged 59 years.

November 29, at the residence of her mother, Drimna Castle, county Dublin, Ellen, widow of Joseph Pollock, late Judge of the County Court at Liverpool.

November 29, at Glentolka, near Cabra, Mrs. Jane Hanlon.

November 30, at No. 9 Sydney terrace, Sandymount strand, after a protracted illness, Mrs. A. M. Dixon, aged 51 years.

November 22, at Kingstown, Samuel Elliott, of Raheroge, county Carlow.

November 25, at Waltham terrace, Blackrock, Miss Frances Thompson, aged 71 years.

November 25, at Blackrock, Mary Frances, daughter of the late Lawrence Marshall, of Timoline, county Limerick.

November 23, in Cork, John Sims.

November 24, at Nenagh, Catherine, relict of Francis Cleary, aged 80 years. She counted in her own children three priests, two nuns, and two doctors.

November 25, at Holywood, county Down, Hugh Stewart, in the 88th year of his age.

November 26, at Youghal, William Marks.

November 26, William Moore, merchant, Cavan, aged 51 years.

November, 27, Angelina, wife of Thomas Ely, Elysium, county Tipperary.

November 28, Blaney, son of George Riddick, of Drogheda, aged 24.

November 29, in Clonmel, Benjamin Grubb, a respected member of the Society of Friends.

November 29, at Emyville, in his 18th year, of consumption, Alexander Williamson, son of George Henderson, editor of the Newry *Telegraph.*

November 29, at Ballymena, Catherine, relict of the Rev. Robert Mathews, of Ballymena.

November 30, at Sutton House, Howth, Sarah Lucinda, relict of Mr. Justice Jackson.

November 30, at his residence, Jockey Hall, the Curragh, George Watts, Esq

At the Glebe, Mount-Temple, the Rev. William Peacocke, youngest son of the late Sir Joseph Peacocke, Bart., Barntre, county Clare, aged 81 years.

November 22, at Cheltenham, Mary, wife of Bellingham Mauleverer, and youngest daughter of the late Robert Lindesay, of Loughry, county Tyrone.

November 27, at Rosmore Lodge, Curragh Kildare, Denny Wynne, in the 43d year of his age, one of the most accomplished horsemen of the day, either on the flat or over the country.

November 13, John Netterville Gerrard, of Gibbstown, county of Meath, and Netterville, county of Galway, in the 86th year of his age.

At Ormondstown, county Louth, Mrs. M'Ilier, wife of Mr. M'Ilier, deeply regretted.

At Ardee, Elizabeth, wife of Nathaniel Hale, and daughter of the late Richard Blackbourne, Mulladillon, county of Meath.

It is with regret we announce the demise of Mr. Fanning, who held the situation of clerk of the Drogheda Union for the last fifteen years.—*Newry Examiner.*

At North street, Newry, Mr. Wm. Quinn, at an advanced age.

George Slean, sen. of Coalisland, Newry, aged 82 years.

On the 28th November, at Ballymaconaghy, Mr. Samuel Stormont, aged 72.

At Holywood, Hugh Stewart, in the 88th years of his age.

At Tulleher, near Kilkee, county Clare, the residence of his son, Stephen Stackpoole, James Stackpoole, aged 95 years.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Ashes—The market was quiet, and transactions confined to small lots of pots at 5⅞c., and at 5¾c. for pearls.

Coffee—The auction sale of Rio on Friday last passed off with spirit, and fully sustained the current prices of the trade. There were 2,636 bags sold at 9½@12c., and the cargo of the pilot Fish comprising 5,300 bags, was sold on private terms.

Cotton—The sales footed up about 2,500 bales, about 300 of which were in transitu. The market closed with steadiness at 12c. per lb. for middling uplands.

Freights—To Liverpool 50 tierces rice were taken at 16s., 1,000 oars at ⅝d. per foot, and 250 bales of cotton at 3.16d. To London 100 bbls. pork were engaged at 3s. 9d., and 35 tierces do. at 5s. 6d., 800 boxes cheese at 30s., and 100 boxes tobacco at 3s. To Bremen 200 bbls. shoe pegs at 2s 6d., and 30 hhds. tobacco at 25s. There was nothing new to Glasgow or to Havre.

Fruit—Sales of about 1,000 boxes layers and M. R.'s were made at old prices, and 300 boxes Valencias at 7¾@8c.

Hops are unchanged; we quote common to good first sorts 1858's at 10@14c., and '56's and '57's at 4@8c.

Hay—The demand is good for shipping, and prices are firm; sales of 1,000 bales at 60@65c. per 100 lbs., and small lots at 70@75c.

Iron—The inquiry for all kinds is quite limited, but prices are without important change; sales of 100 tons Scotch Pig at $25@$25 50, 6 mos.

Hides—The market has been quiet during the past week, importers having demanded higher rates which the trade have refused to submit to; consequently sales are restricted.

Leather—The demand has been good and the stock is much reduced. Prices are firm.

Sugars were in fair demand, and the market closed at an advance of about ⅛c. per lb. on the week's sales. The transactions embraced about 600@700 hhds., including Cubas and muscavados, at 6¼@7c., and New Orleans at 6¾@7¾c. and 100 boxes at p. t.

Tobacco continues in but moderate request, and prices for some sorts of Spanish leaf are less firm; sales of 27 hhds. Kentucky at 10@11½c, 62 bales Havana at 30c., 389 bales Yara, and 191 bales Cuba at p. t. 18 cases Florida at 17@20c.

Whiskey—The market was less buoyant, with sales of 350 bbls. at 25½c.

Wool—The market for the past week has been moderately active, chiefly among the dealers, and the sales have extended to 250,000 lbs. fleeces at a slight advance on our quotations. Of pulled wools 150,000 lbs. have been sold at 34@45c. for No. 1 to extra. Other wools have been less active, and we hear of no sales of foreign to report. The stock of wool of all classes has been very much reduced.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

ENGLAND.

A Brutal Exhibition—Public Sale of a Wife.—A disgraceful exhibition, the attempted sale of a wife, took place in front of a beer-house at Shear Bridge, Little Horton, near Bradford, lately. The fellow who offered his wife, Martha, for sale was Hartley Thompson. She was said to be a female of prepossessing appearance. The sale had been duly announced by the bellman. A large crowd had assembled. The wife, it is said, appeared before the crowd with a halter, adorned with ribbons, round her neck. The sale, however, was not completed, the reason for this being that some disturbance was created by a crowd from a neighboring factory, and that the person to whom it was intended to sell the wife (Ike Duncan) was detained at his work beyond the time. The couple, though not long wedded, have led a very unhappy life; and it is said they and their friends were so egregiously ignorant as to believe that they could secure their own legal separation by such an absurd course as this—a public sale.—*Manchester Guardian.*

The African Roscius.—Mr. Ira Aldridge, the African Roscius, has written the following letter to the editor of the Brighton *Observer*, dated Revel, Russia: "After leaving Prague, I came direct to Riga, from thence to Mittan, and am now in Revel, on my way to St. Petersburg, where I am engaged to give twelve representations in the Imperial Theatre, receiving for each representation 400 silver roubles—£60. I am to lodge at the government's expense, and have an equipage at my disposal during my sojourn in the Imperial city. At the close of my performance in Riga the General Governor of the East Province of Russia made me a magnificent present in silver, the produce of the Ural Mountains, which I hope to have the pleasure of showing you on my return to England."

Tall Men.—Byrne, a famous Irish giant, who died in London some years since, measured eight feet two inches. Cornelius Magrath, who died in the year 1790, measured seven feet eight inches. Edward Malone, another Irishman, was seven feet eight inches, and was nearly equal in stature and size to Daniel Cardanus, a Swedish giant. Dr. Cheseelden, the famous anatomist, speaks of a skeleton discovered in the Roman Camp, near St. Albans, England, which he judged to be eight feet four inches. Goliah of Gath, according to Bishop Cumberland, was eleven feet high, and Maximilius, the Emperor, was nine feet high.

Novel Application of the Electric Telegraph.—A gentleman in Bristol, having occasion to consult his physician, who resides in London, did so by electric telegraph. The physician immediately telegraphed back to a firm of chemists in that city a prescription, which was dispensed and delivered, the whole occupying a space of not more that about two hours.

The Extraordinary Drought.—For some time past great complaints have been made as to the want of water, and recently that want has made itself most severely felt. Throughout the country the springs, wells, ponds, and watercourses are drying, and, in many instances, dried up.—*Sussex Advertiser.*

A Centenarian.—There is now residing in a cottage near the New Maria Hall, Taunton, an old woman, in humble life, named Ann Dunning, who was born at Othery, near Bridgewater, Somersetshire, in the year 1755. She has lived to see five monarchs on the English throne, and is now in her 103d year.

The Arctic Expedition.—Information has been brought by some whalers recently arrived that Captain McClintock was seen early in August within Pond's Bay, into which he had succeeded in navigating the Fox, and that he was holding communication with numerous parties of Esquimaux.

Private letters from Sydney, of the 10th of September, tell the same tale as those from Melbourne—namely, that there is a considerable surplus, and consequent depreciation in the value of labor. During the winter just then ended, many laborers had been reduced to the verge of starvation. Persons who had been resident in Sydney for nearly twenty years declared that they had never before witnessed so bad a time. The discovery of the new gold field to the north had, however, caused a rush thither, and it was expected that this event would relieve somewhat the overstocked labor market of Sydney.

The correspondence of the late Duke of Wellington, from September, 1805, to April, 1807, is missing. The Duke was of opinion that he had deposited these papers somewhere in Dublin, on assuming, in 1807, the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland. They are supposed to be in boxes in some public store, or bank, or in some private house in Dublin.

It was the custom in Shakspeare's time for every guest to bring his own knife, which he occasionally whetted on a stone behind the door. One of these whetstones was to be seen in Parkinson's Museum. The English were strangers at that period to the use of forks.

The bark Goodspeed, from Mobile, came in collision at the mouth of the Mersey with the screw steamer Geneva, bound for London. Both vessels were seriously injured, and had to be run aground. The Goodspeed had five feet of water in her hold.

Mr. Ernest Jones is about to commence an action for libel against Mr. Reynolds, the proprietor of the newspaper bearing his name.

FRANCE.

General d'Orgogni.—The intrepid General d'Orgogni passed through Lyons (his native town) lately, going back to the Birman Empire, where he will make himself as troublesome as he can to British power in India. He has been successfully laboring these two years in the *Gazette de France* in rescuing the character of the Sepoys from the malignity endeavored to be flung upon them by English slanderers and scribes. May success attend the valorous and indomitable d'Orgogni.

Orsini's Servant.—The *Courrier de Paris* states that the clemency of the Emperor of the French is to be exercised towards Gomez, the servant and accomplice of Orsini. He is, it declares, to be liberated on the Sardinian frontier.

Mahometan Pilgrims.—A body of 120 Arab pilgrims from Mecca have arrived at Marseilles, in the steamer Mersey.

During the gales of wind which prevailed lately in the different parts of Ain, about 600 fir trees were blown down in the State forests of Meyriat. Some of them were upwards of 100 years old, and measured nearly three yards in circumference. Several of the communal forests, among them those of Poisat, Lalleyrat, and Charix also suffered severely. In the valley of Chezery a house was almost completely destroyed. Later intelligence adds, snow storms have raged along the coast about Ancona and the plains of Romagna. The campagna round Rome has been covered with drifts in November, an unusual occurrence. A cartload of clothes had been sent from Ancona to supply the Egytian sailors who had escaped from the foundering of a war corvette belonging to the Pasha. Dead bodies from various wrecks continued to be driven on shore along the southern shore of the Adriatic.

The Bishop of Strasbourg has just given a striking proof of his goodness of heart. Having been recently informed that a political prisoner, named Waine, a Roman Catholic, had been pardoned by the Emperor, he wrote to the Minister of the Interior in favor of another prisoner of the same category, named Zaberne, a Protestant. The reply of the Minister was favorable, and Zaberne was also set at liberty. The kind interference of a Catholic bishop in favor of a Protestant will not fail to excite satisfaction among the inhabitants of Alsace, where the two creeds are followed with a tolerance of which the act of the venerable bishop is a fresh example.—*Patrie.*

The Prefect of the Seine is now again occupied with the plan which has long been in contemplation of bringing to Paris the water of a fine river from Champagne. The estimated expense will not exceed sixty millions, which is not considered to be too large an outlay for abundantly supplying a city like Paris with pure water instead of that it now possesses.

An incorrigible bookworm, turning over some some old manuscripts at the Imperial Library in Paris, fumbled out a strange musty piece of paper, which proved to be a pawn-ticket of Torquato Tasso—a real curiosity of literature. It shows that the author of "Jerusalem Delivered" had pledged his father's waistcoat with "Signor Abraham Levi" on the 2d of March, 1570.

Algeria has not been tranquilized, as the Paris papers asserted, since the Kabylian expedition. The province of Constantina has again become the theatre of an insurrectionary movement among the Bedouin tribes, and troops have once more been sent out against them.

Admiral Putiatine, who negotiated the Russian treaty with China, has passed through Paris on his way to St. Petersburg; before leaving he had an interview at Compiegne with the Emperor.

At Auriol (Bouches du Rhone), the wife of a peasant gave birth to four children; all died, but not until after they were baptized.

The Charles-et-Georges, with its commander, Captain Rouxel, has arrived at Bordeaux from Lisbon.

BELGIUM.

The New Bourse at Antwerp.—The Communal Council of Antwerp has decided that the new Bourse shall be built on the same site as that occupied by the old one, and as nearly as possible on the plan of the former building.

M. Rodenbach, the blind member of the Belgian Chamber of Representatives, has met with a rather serious accident, which confines him to his bed. Whilst moving across his room, he ran against a piece of furniture, which threw him down, and dislocated his knee-joint.

The company which farms out the gambling rooms at Spa, in Belgium, and whose lease expires at the end of 1861, has just obtained a prolongation of it from the municipality for nineteen years, that is to the 31st of December, 1880.

A statue of Peter the Hermit was inaugurated in the gardens of the old monastery of Neumoustier, at Huy, in Belgium, in which monastery he died.

SCOTLAND.

Speaking the Truth.—At the late "Indian Policy" meeting, in Edinburgh, the Rev. Mr. Gutherie, speaking on the subject of British atrocities in India, denounced the whole career of those marauders, past and present, in the following powerful strain. He said: "I have read the history of our colonial possessions, and I say that, with some bright exceptions, it is a black and bloody history. And, in reference to India, as well as to other of our colonies, I feel that the way in which we have made our conquests has often been of a most unjustifiable character, and I say before this meeting, and I'll say it anywhere, that had I been an Indian I would have fought on the side of those you call the mutineers. I would have fought for my country—I would have fought for all its liberties—I would have fought for my native land—I would have fought for my faith; and the very reason why I honor Wallace and Bruce for repelling the foot of a foreign foe from Scotland would have led me, had I been there, to take the side of the natives. The real truth of the matter is, that we have governed India for Britain, and have not governed India for India, which we ought to have done. We have enriched ourselves at the expense of this people; and I charge this country with that. I won't stand upon this platform and plead the wrongs of the oppressed children of this town without raising my voice in behalf of the wronged and oppressed natives of India. We have put down our sponge in the Ganges, and we have brought it home filled with wealth, and then we have squeezed it out upon this shore of ours, and that is at the bottom of the mischief, at least of the miseries of India at this day.

ITALY.

The Author of the Dies Iræ.—The *Album* (Roman journal) says that the author of this beautiful Sequence, which Montalembert calls "a cry of the most sublime sorrow," was Cardinal Latino Frangipani, a member of the Dominican Order, and nephew of Pope Nicholas III. It has been erroneously attributed to St. Bernard. So great was the influence and authority of Cardinal Frangipani in the councils of the Holy See that his death, in 1294, was one of the causes which determined St. Celestine V. to abdicate the Papal throne.

Villafranca.—A telegram has been received from Nice, announcing that two Russian vessels of war took possession of the establishment at Villafranca, ceded by the Sardinian Government. Russian sentinels immediately replaced those of Sardinia.

Cavaliero Bonelli, the well-known Piedmontese electrician, has conceived a scheme of submarine telegraphic communication, the magnitude of which throws that between Trinity Bay and Valentia completely into the shade. He proposes to lay a cable between Genoa and Buenos Ayres. The wire would be laid first from Genoa to Marseilles, then from Marseilles to Majorca, thence to Gibraltar, whence it would stretch to Maderia, from Maderia to St. Vincent, from St. Vincent to Bahia, and then successively to Pernambuco, Rio, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres. The one great advantage of this plan is, that the greatest distance from any of these points to that next it does not exceed 900 miles.

An attempt to poison Madame Ristori is mentioned in a letter from Parma. This act took place at Reggio, in the Modenese Territory, where she played a part in which a poisoned bowl was to be quaffed. Genuine poison had been infused into the mimic draught of hellebore, which the acuteness of her senses gave her warning not to swallow.

The municipality of Venice have set up in their Council room, old palace of the Doges, a marble bust of Sebastian Cabot. This proceeding has been suggested by the late statue erected at Genoa to Columbus, and shows that the old rivalry between the two Italian Republics is not extinct.

The new law on recruitment in Lombardy has caused a strong feeling of discontent. The duration of service is from five to seven years, while the grounds of exemption were much restricted.

A fall of snow occurred at Rome on the 10th ult., and lasted upwards of an hour. This is the first instance of snow falling at Rome so early in the season.

A recent letter speaks of domiciliary visits, and many arrests at Venice, and says that a force of 8,000 Croats is on the march to reinforce the garrison of Milan.

The Emperor of Russia has purchased the estate of Monaco, in Italy, for a large sum.

The Duchess of Parma has presented to Ristori a gift of 14,000 francs.

SPAIN.

The following is from the *Peninsular Correspondence*: "We are sorry to announce that Mr. Murphy, one of the most gifted members of the Spanish bar, has just died under circumstances somewhat singular. It appears that some six or seven days ago the unfortunate gentleman went to dine with Mr. Buchanan, the English Minister. He had put on a pair of boots tight beyond the usual powers of endurance, and sat chatting with his host, who little dreamt of the voluntary martyrdom to which his witty guest had subjected himself. Violent inflammation supervened, followed by gangrene, which carried him to his grave.

The 19th November being the Queen's *fete* a grand drawing room was held by her Majesty, and 60,000 reals were distributed to the various charitable establishments of the capital, but a grand review of the garrison, which had been projected, had to be postponed on account of the very unfavorable state of the weather. At Cadiz, on the 11th, there was a slight shock of earthquake. Some Englishmen were making purchases of Merino sheep in Adalusia for export to Australia.

The Spanish Government has directed the forces, which for some time have been collected at Cadiz, ostensibly for the purpose of an expedition against the Riff Pirates, to start at once for Cuba.

Some of the Madrid journals express dissatisfaction at the province of Touranne, in Cochin-China, having been declared French territory, and asks—What can be gained by Spain with Imperial France, if the latter country is to appropriate all the territory conquered?

The government has ordered some engineers to survey the coast of the Mediterranean, in order to select a spot for laying down an electric cable to the Canary Islands.

Don Modesto Lafuente, author of a history of Spain, has received the Grand Cross of Isabel the Catholic from the Queen's own hands.

The Queen will open the Cortes in person. The French frigate Theophile has been lost near Cadiz; eight persons were drowned.

PORTUGAL.

The Earthquake.—Telegraphic despatches have been received in Lisbon, from which it is inferred that the damage and loss of life occasioned by the earthquake which occurred on the 11th of November, have not been so great in the provincial towns, as the violence and duration of the shocks had led people to believe. The first which shook every house in Lisbon, and which appeared to move horizontally from north to south, lasted nearly half a minute, and is said to have been the most violent since the great earthquake of 1755, and very little more vibration could not have failed to produce most disastrous consequences, although the houses in this capital, as also at Oporto, being built with a framework of wood, which supports the roof independent of the stone and mortar, are rendered more elastic than they were in 1755; that mixed system of construction having then been adopted by the Marquis de Pombal as best calculated to resist future subterranean convulsions. Many chimneys were knocked down, walls cracked and thrown down in Lisbon, but it appears that no building was destroyed, and that one death was alone caused by the falling of a wall half built at the Polytechnic School. At Villafranca, another death took place, and a great deal of injury was done to the houses at Cintra and Mafra; but of all the accounts hitherto received, those from St. Ubes, about eight leagues from Lisbon, on the south of the Tagus, are the most distressing. A great number of houses were thrown down, and some of the inhabitants buried in the ruins, but no authentic account has yet been received of the number of deaths, though five bodies have been taken out.

Another French Difficulty.—The French Consul at Oporto has raised another question with the judicial authorities of Portugal, which has been seconded by the Minister at this Court, the Marquis de Lisle, who claims the interference of the government for the restitution of a Miss Buisson to her mother, a French widow lady residing at Oporto, from whose house she had been removed by order of one of the judges, and deposited with a respectable family, previous to her marriage with a Portuguese gentleman, who had, with the young lady's consent, commenced a process for the purpose of effecting their union in spite of the mother's opposition.

A letter from Lisbon states that measures are to be taken for the warehousing of corn, and that leave has been obtained to bring in a bill for the better prevention of smuggling, which has become almost an element of danger to the State on account of the great number of individuals employed in it.

RUSSIA.

A battalion of soldiers of the line has been ordered from Pleskow, in Poland, to proceed to the Amoor for purposes of settlement. These troops, by an ukase of the Czar, behold themselves transported from the frontiers of Germany to the Siberian shores of the Pacific.

A rumor has been current that the Emperor of Russia will positively in the Spring pay a visit to the Court of France; but before doing so, he will return that which the Prince Regent of Prussia made him at Warsaw.

A company has been formed at St. Petersburg for improving the dwellings of the working classes of that capital. The Prince of Mecklenberg-Strelitz is at its head, and it has the patronage of the Emperor.

The Emperor is said to have given up the idea of appointing one of the Imperial Grand Dukes Lord-Lieutenant in Poland.

Two Russian merchants, MM. Gareline and Baranoff, have offered a prize of one thousand silver roubles for the best history of the Grand Duchy of Vladimir.

The monument erected at Prague to the memory of the late Marshal Radetzky was uncovered an Saturday, 13th ult., in presence of a great concourse of spectators of high and low degree, in the presence of the Emperor and Empress of Austria.

An island in the Zuyder-Zie, Schokland, has been totally cleared of all its inhabitants, 144 families, who got 300,000 florins for compensation, and are to settle in the towns on the margin of that inland estuary.

Towards the end of the year 1859 the railroad between Vienna and Munich will be completed, and the journey from the former city to Paris may then be accomplished in about 36 hours.

Holland has resolved to propose a new treaty of commerce with its old ally, the Emperor of Japan, on the pattern of those the Japanese have now concluded with three other nations.

A letter from the Hague states that the Second Chamber is about to have laid before it a bill for the abolition of the tithes now generally weighing on the agricultural interests.

HOME MISCELLANY.

The River Coatzacoalcos.—A correspondent of the N. O. *Bulletin*, who was a passenger on the Quaker City on her trial trip over the Tehuantepec Route to California, speaks thus of the trip up the Coatzacoalcos: "Monkeys, alligators, eagles, vultures, parrots, macaws, the banyan tree, ceiba, coa, palm, and whatever else is rare in the animal and vegetable kingdom alike, are our familiar acquaintances and hourly companions. The first named, in particular, have welcomed us in numbers innumerable; and, what is more to the point, every one who had a gun, or could loan the use of one, has had his 'pop' at them. This is the veritable paradise of itinerant Esaus. No sooner had we reached the mouth of the river than we were greeted by a countless number of gulls and 'boobies,' the former flying, thousands in a flock, light and airy as the swallow, and fairly lighting up the lower horizon by the quick motion of their white wings; a little further up, by the flamingo, curlew, and white crane—white as the driven snow, and graceful as the swan. As we advanced the piteous howl of the monkeys was heard in the neighboring forests; innumerable flocks of chattering parrots and macaws greeted us as we passed, while the lazy alligator lay sunning himself all along the shore. This ugly monster furnished rare sport to our marksmen, though I believe not one was hit. There was such a grotesque awkardness in his headlong plunge, to be seen no more, so different from the light, springy, single hop of the white crane, when a shot fell near, that gravity herself must have laughed outright."

An Instance of Remarkable Coolness.—The Knickerbocker *Magazine* picks up a good many good things. In the December number we find a story which runs thus: "Judge B., of New Haven, is a talented lawyer and great wag. He has a son, Sam, a graceless wight, witty, and, like his father, fond of mint juleps and other palatable 'fluids.' The father and son were on a visit to Niagara Falls. Each was anxious to 'take a nip,' but (one for example, and the other in dread of hurting the old man's feelings) equally unwilling to drink in presence of the other. 'Sam,' said the Judge, 'I'll take a short walk—be back shortly.' 'All right,' replied Sam, and after seeing the old gentleman safely around the corner, he walked out quickly, and ordered a julep at a bar-room. While *in concocto* the Judge entered, and (Sam just then being back of a newspaper, and consequently viewing, though viewless) ordered a julep. The second was compounded, and the Judge was just adjusting his tube for a cooling draught, when Sam stepped up, and taking up his glass, requested the bar-tender to take his pay for both juleps from the bill the old gentleman had handed out to him! The surprise of the Judge was only equalled by his admiration for his son's coolness; and he exclaimed, 'Sam! Sam!—you need no julep to cool you!' Sam 'allowed' that he didn't.

White Man Killed by Indians.—A man named Jacob Robinson, a packer, was lately killed by Indians, near Smith's Ranch, on the Sacramento river, about 20 miles above Shasta, under the following circumstances, as related by the Shasta *Republican:* "Robinson, who had lost some mules, went, on 6th November, to an Indian camp, and demanded that the Indians should go in search of them. They demurred, and a quarrel ensued. The Indian who took the lead struck Robinson in the face. Robinson then went after his friends—Wm. McGowan and W. King. When they returned, the Indians manifested a disposition to fight, and a fight was at once commenced. The Indians used their bows and arrows and the white men their guns. The loads in the guns could not be discharged, and the guns were used as bludgeons. None of the Indians were killed or much damaged. McGowan received a death wound on the head, from which he died two days afterwards. Robinson received a number of arrows in his body. Some of the leading Indians have been taken and are held as hostages, and the tribe is required to give up those who committed the offence. Should they be captured it is probable they will be hung without ceremony."

Lumbering Down East.—The St. Croix *Herald* says: "The preparations for the winter's campaign in the woods are just now going on actively in this quarter. All the principal berths in the immense lumbering district of the St. Croix and its branches have now been taken up, and it is difficult to get a berth of any description at the present time for the winter's operations, so great has been the demand for them by those who design prosecuting the business another season. We are informed that in one concern where 36,000 acres of timber land are owned, every block, with but a solitary exception, is engaged. When the season shall have fairly set in, the force in the woods sent thither by the lumber merchants on this river will, it is estimated, amount to about 500 teams and 3,000 men. Every one feels that we are on the eve of better times, and that a general revival of business is about to dawn upon us."

A Bee Tree in California.—John Raney, a resident of Childe's Valley, found recently in the timber, on the borders of Gordon Valley, at the head of Suisun Creek, a veritable bee tree—an oak—which he cut down a few days afterwards, and extracted therefrom over sixty pounds of honey. This is the first authenticated instance of the existence of a bee tree in California. It is presumed that it must have been colonized by bees from imported hives.—*San Andreas Independent.*

Land Suit.—The Circuit Court of Kanawha, Virginia, is now engaged in the trial of a very important land suit, involving some two millions of acres. The land was originally the property of Col. James Swan, of Boston, who died in Paris in 1831. After the death of Col. Swan these lands became forfeited to the Commonwealth for non-payment of taxes, amounting to some $70,000. In the year 1838 it was made known that Col. Swan had rendered service to the United States in our Revolutionary struggle with Great Britain, and had become indebted in large sums of money to officers of the French army, and had in his last will directed that his large landed estate in Virginia should be sold to pay his creditors. The Legislature of Virginia then passed an act conveying all the lands forfeited to the State to one John Peter Dumas in trust for the benefit of the creditors of James Swan, which creditors were mostly residing in France. The litigants all claim to have bought the claims of the French creditors to a greater or less extent, and are suing each other and Josiah Randall, that gentleman having a claim of $15,000 against the land as trustee appointed by the Kanawha Court.

Departure of Gen. Scott for the South.—Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott, Commander-in-Chief of the United States military forces, sailed from New York on Wednesday last. The day previous the General was waited upon by a deputation of military gentlemen, who tendered him an escort, but he declined the proffered courtesy, stating that he desired to leave quietly and unostentatiously. Unknown to the General, a squad of the Scott Life Guard, under command of Gen. Ward, proceeded to the pier, and as the steamer left her berth the veteran was honored with a salute of thirty-two guns. Several hundred people had assembled upon the wharf, and the air was rent with their hearty cheers as the vessel steamed out to the stream. General Scott appeared upon the upper deck and waived his hat in response to the courtesies thus shown him. He was also saluted by the Niagara and from the forts in the harbor. Gen. Scott's destination is to Charlestown, Key West, New Orleans and other southern cities, for the purpose, it is said, of inspecting the fortifications. The precise object of his mission has not yet transpired.

Boots and Shoes.—The United States *Economist* estimates the consumption of boots and shoes in the United States at seventy-six million pairs per year, valued at eighty million dollars. About twelve million pairs are made in Massachusetts, one-half of them in Lynn. The *Economist* mentions as a remarkable circumstance in this connection, that notwithstanding the immense extent of shoe and boot manufacture, and the army of persons engaged in it, neither boot nor shoe-makers figure in the last census, though shoe-finders and shoe-peg-makers do. There is no branch of manufacture conducted with such poor economy as that of boots and shoes. It is within bounds to say that one-third of the leather made into boots and shoes is a dead loss on account of the imperfect manner in which they are manufactured. Witness the heaps of half-worn and ripped shoes in every attic. It is this waste of material that has depreciated the price of leather and all articles made from it very rapidly within a few years. And it is a waste that is in the end bad economy for the manufaeturer, as well as the purchasers.

Gambling in San Francisco.—We have been informed that gambling is carried on in this city at this time more extensively and openly than it has been since the passage of the severe prohibitory statute by the Legislature. It is said there are several well-known establishments, upon the most public streets, regularly fitted up with all the implements and appurtenances of gambling hells, where the business is carried on, almost without intermission, night and day; and where immense sums are lost and won. In town, it is also charged, there are at this time, a greater number of professional gamblers, who live alone upon the profits of the game, or the opportunities for stealing which occur in gambling houses, than at any other period since '55—and their impudent and defiant airs, and assumed guise of bravado and daring, not only show that "business" in their nefarious line is unusually good, but that they have little respect for the penalties of the law, and a perfect contempt for the vigilance of our officers.—*Bulletin.*

A Spirit Kiss.—The Pawtucket *Gazette* relates the following pleasant incident of spiritual communication: "An enthusiastic believer was relating to a skeptic the spiritual performances to which he could testify, and among other things said that on a certain occasion the spirit of his wife, who had been dead several years, returned to him, and, seating herself upon his knee, put her arms around him and kissed him as much to his gratification as she used to when living. 'You do not mean to say,' remarked the skeptic, 'that the spirit of your wife really embraced you and kissed you?' 'No, not *exactly* that,' replied the believer, 'but the spirit took possession of the body of a female medium, and through her embraced and kissed me.' We presume that believers are often as willingly deceived as this man was."

The Kansas Gold Mines.—The Leavenworth *Times* has advices from the Kansas Gold mines to Nov. 8. Mining operations generally were suspended. A large number of persons, estimated at 1,000, were at the mine ready to commence operations in the spring. Hemingway & Co., bankers of that city, made a shipment of gold dust to New York.

California Wool.—The San Francisco *Bulletin* states that California will soon be as distinguished for growing wool as it has been for producing gold. The clip of the present year, it is believed, will reach a million and a quarter pounds, and some qualities rival the finest Australian fleeces, which are so highly prized in England. California will do more good to the world by raising wool than collecting gold. The former is an article of necessary use, and gives employment to millions in manufacturing it into various fabrics, while the latter gives employment to comparatively few, and is only employed as a medium of exchange and ornament. Our flannels, broadcloths, shawls, and a multiplicity of the most beautiful textile productions are made of wool, and the increase of its product in California is a favorable sign for the future rise and progress of manufacture in that State.

Seizure of an American Tug by the Canadian Authorities.—The tug Experiment has been seized by the Canadian authorities at Wallaceburgh, C. W., for some alleged violation of the laws, but just what, they either do not know or fail to communicate. The tug has been for many years a British bottom, but early in September the proper application was filed, and the latter part of October the papers were received, to constitute her an American bottom. The Canadian officials refuse to acknowledge the change, and insist that she is still a British vessel, although copies of the papers, fully attested by our Custom-house authorities and seal, have been offered. It remains to be seen what will come of this singular proceeding.—*Detroit Tribune.*

Golden Canals.—During the past five years, there have been constructed in California 4,405 miles of artificial canals for gold-washing, at a cost of $12,000,000. These canals are generally strong flumes for conveying mountain streams to the dry diggings, and are used to wash out the golden nuggets. They are mostly erected in the mountainous regions, and afford evidence of the daring and energy of our people. At one place a canal may be witnessed spanning some awful abyss; in another it will be seen carried in tortuous courses for miles round lofty mountain peaks, and finally it will terminate in a high fall of one hundred feet or more.

Rise of Real Estate in New York.—Messrs. Bleecker & Son sold, last week, lots corner of 120th street and Fifth Avenue, 25x100, at $1,050, fronting on Mount Morris square, and only ten streets above the new northern boundary of Central Park (110th street). With interest at 6 per cent., taxes, &c., these lots will cost in 1870, say $3 150; long before that period $10,000 will not, probably, buy them. In 1843, lots on Fifth avenue were sold at $485, now worth $15,000. The history of the rise of real estate in New York proves that "facts are stranger than fiction."

Death of the Oldest Person in Illinois.—A negro woman, known as "Black Cooky," a native of Africa, who was freed from slavery some years since, has been living for some years past in a small log cabin near Dixon, in this State, and burned to death lately. While she was in a spasm her hut took fire, and she perished in the flames. She was *one hundred and twenty* years of age—the oldest person in our State, and probably as old a person as can be found in the United States.—*Chicago Jour.*

Exportation of California Wine.—It may not probably be known by the general public that the exportation of California wine to the Eastern States and Europe is gradually on the increase. This, nevertheless, is the case, and almost every clipper that leaves San Francisco harbor for the East carries more or less of this production which, at no distant day is to be the source of great wealth, and perhaps of more importance than the gold product itself.

A Railroad to be Sold.—The property and franchises of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company are to be sold at Philadelphia on the 1st of March next. The property includes fifty-one miles of railroad, extending from the Pennsylvania railroad, at Rockville, five miles above Harrisburg, to the Reading railroad, at Auburn, ten miles below Pottsville. This company is a New York speculation which has failed.

Resignation of Gen. Nye.—It is stated on reliable authority that the notorious Gen. Nye, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, will resign his position before the 1st of January next.

Another Prize Fight.—Two men in Cincinnati have made a match to eat mush and milk for $10 "and the championship." The one who bursts first loses.

A vagabond-looking fellow, but with some wit nevertheless, was brought before a magistrate at Fourbridge, on a charge of stealing turnips. After making some droll remarks, he was asked by the magistrate: "But didn't you take the turnips found in your pocket?" Prisoner—"Certainly not; I went to sleep in the field among the turnips, and the three you found in my pocket grew in them while I lay there, the heat of my body causing them to shoot up faster than ordinary. I steal turnips your worship? I'd scorn the idea."

A funny correspondent of a western paper says that he has tried fifty different avocations within the last year, and expects to try twice as many next year. He is as bad as a postage stamp—he can't stick to anything.

Ida Pfeiffer's *Journey to Madagascar* will be published, according to the last will of the authoress, by her son, Oscar Pfeiffer, who lives at Rio Janeiro, a pianist.

The Doylestown (Pa.) *Democrat* announces the death of Col. Thomas McKean, of Easton, at the age of 96. He was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to the United States in the year 1783. He left an estate valued at about a quarter of a million of dollars. It is said that Col. McKean, when a boy, heard the first gun fired by the celebrated Paul Jones, in his great fight with the Serapis and Countess of Scarborough.

Three brothers named Clark were committed to the Ohio penitentiary at one term last week. One was charged with counterfeiting, and his brothers, supposing that a destruction of the records would prevent his conviction, set fire to the Court House, but the records were saved. He was convicted and sent for ten years, while his brothers were convicted of arson, and sent for fifteen years each.

The Cincinnati *Commereial* discredits the *on dit* that Sallie St. Clair is about to be married to a millionaire of Ohio. It don't believe in millionaires generally, and as to their marrying actresses, it hardly knew of an instance in which one of the latter made a rich match, but that she had been compelled, sooner or later, to return to the stage to support herself and husband.

Another new religious sect has sprung up at Concord, N. H., which is prolific of such phenomena. Its members believe in a community of goods, in not mingling in the world's affairs, in "perfection," and the speedy coming of Christ. They abide by the marriage contract, and that is a peculiarity for a new dispensation.

As an auctioneer in Hartford was saying "gone!" (a few evenings since), his audience went through the floor into the cellar, but happily without hurting one of them. The auctioneer, as soon as he found his legs, remarked that the accident would enable him to sell *lower* than before, and called for a "bid," and they "bid him good night."—*N. H. Register.*

The President of the N. Y. Board of Education stated on the evening of Wednesday last that the Free Academy was not worth so much to the city as the Daily Normal School. The Board abolished the Daily Normal School, as worthless. When shall we have a Board that that will abolish the less valuable of the two?

The total number of Indian warriors now in Florida, all told, is but thirty-five men, and it is supposed that they, with all their squaws and children, will be induced to emigrate in less than two months, always excepting Sam Jones, who will doubtless die in the green everglades where he has lived so long.

An editor in Kansas says that the publication of his paper will be suspended for six weeks, in order that he may visit St. Louis with a load of bear-skin, hoop-poles, shingles, oak-bark, pickled catfish, &c., which he has taken for subscription. He is bound to raise the "soap" on them.

Some of our Texas exchanges having complained that their best editorials are extensively copied, without the proper credit, the Victoria *Advocate* replies that it is often served worse than that, for some of its best editorials are not copied at all.

Of squaws in Mariposa, a local paper says: "The snow has driven lots of Pocahontases out of their summer retreats in the mountains. Numbers of them are about town, some of whom (the handsomest) are very hospitably entertained."

The St. Paul *Pioneer* announces the sudden death in that city of Col. M. W. Irwin, who resided there for five years past. Col. Irwin was a native of Pennsylvania, and was formerly connected with the St. Louis press.

The ocean telegraph is said to have sprung a leak. Our private opinion is, that a 100 bbl. whale, as he was going down the side of a submarine mountain, got hitched in the wire and struck it with one of his "flukes."

Gov. Perry, of Florida, in his message to the Legislature of that State, discourages the idea of re-opening the slave trade, and favors the removal of the remaining Seminole Indians from Florida soil.

A lad named G. W. Latson, and a constant attendant at one of the public schools, has been arrested in this city, for stealing sixty volumes of his father's law books, and selling them cheap for pocket money.

Martha Morgan, a young and unusually handsome girl, is to be tried for murder at Raleigh, N. C. She killed, in a brutal manner, another young woman, who was her successful rival for the affections of a young man.

One vessel recently landed eighty camels at New Orleans, and another forty, for farm animals in Texas.

The Hudson's Bay Company allow 8 pounds of Buffalo meat as the daily ration of their employees.

Piccolomini is said to have received an offer of marriage from a fashionable and very young New Yorker, since her arrival in this country.

The orange crop of Louisiana this season is very large, and the crop is selling from plantations at from six to eight dollars per thousand.

Love, the plague, and the small-pox are often communicated by the clothing.

Reason, like polished steel, must be kept bright by use, or it will rust.

A thousand divorce cases are pending in the several counties in Indiana.

A libertine's life is not a life of liberty.

Self-denial is the most exalted pleasure.

Scorn to do a *mean* action.

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PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P. G., Almond, N. Y.—James Orr.

M. H., Terre Haute, Ind.—Papers sent.

NEW YORK TABLET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 25, 1858.

The New York Tablet for 1859.

THE publication of A NEW AND ORIGINAL TALE, entitled

THE CONFEDERATE CHIEFTAINS;

A TALE OF IRELAND IN 1641,

will be commenced in the TABLET of 1st January, 1859. It is from the pen of

MRS. J. SADLIER,

and will equal, if not surpass in interest, the most successful of the popular stories which have been written for and published, exclusively in the TABLET. The *dramatis personæ* of the New Tale are the principal actors in the Confederation of Kilkenny, and the great rising of the Irish under the famed OWEN ROE O'NEILL.

Another New Feature in the Tablet.

A POPULAR HISTORY OF IRELAND,

By THOMAS D'ARCY McGEE, Esq.

WE have great pleasure in announcing the publication in weekly chapters, in the TABLET, of

A POPULAR HISTORY OF IRELAND,

from the pen of THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE, Esq., M. P. for Montreal. The first chapter will appear on the first Saturday of January, and the whole will be continued without intermission. This additional feature will, we are confident, still further commend the TABLET to the Public, as the very best family newspaper of its class.

To Our Subscribers and Agents.

WE have spared neither pains nor expense in endeavoring to make the NEW YORK TABLET the best Catholic journal in America. The patronage we have received shows that our efforts have not been unappreciated, and the interest taken in extending our circulation by subscribers of intelligence and influence throughout the country, is a proof that they have not been altogether unsuccessful in attaining the end at which we aimed. While returning our grateful thanks to those gentlemen for enlarging the area of our influence, we would request them not to flag in their exertions. Each subscriber now on our list can add another name to it by a little exertion. In doing so he will be enlarging the circle of usefulness of a paper thoroughly devoted to the interests of Catholics, which has been and will ever be, the fearless defender of their rights and the bold and out-spoken denouncer of their enemies, open or concealed.

Every increase of patronage on the part of the Catholic public has been followed on our part by additional improvements and increased outlay, and our future rule of conduct will also be in accordance with that system. The zeal of our Agents, therefore, and a kind interest on the part of our Subscribers, will be the most effective aids in enabling us to make a journal, representative of Catholic interests, which, in the talent employed in all its departments, the interest, variety and amount of matter in its columns, may vie with any weekly publication in the country.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

To the Catholic, the anniversary of Our Saviour's birth is a festival before which all others sink into insignificance. He hails it with a holy joy, and the wintry sun that casts its cold light upon the snow of December, seems brighter to him than the most brilliant Midsummer beam. He neglects nothing that may make that day a day apart—a day remarkable above all others. In its honor he unites piety and affection, prayer, and family joy. His rejoicing does not end when he has assisted at the Holy Sacrifice and heard the sublime chant, *Venite Adoremus.* He brings his joy home from the house of God, and introduces it into his household embracing all, and wishing to all "a happy Christmas." He gathers all those he loves around him, and makes the greatest festival of the Church, the greatest festival of the family. He marks it as a day on which the memory of the bickerings, disputes, or coldnesses which have estranged friends or relations during the year, is to be blotted away for ever in honor of the birth of Him who came to save the world.

In our country, Catholics are alone in their pious glorification of Christmas. It has been lowered to a secondary place in the minds of non-Catholics and the precedence given to pagan festivals. By them, its advent is hailed with no expression of joy; it passes away almost unheeded—it brings not to them the blended delights of religious exultation and family joy.

Let us then continue to honor in this double manner the great day. Let us still make the pleasures of family affection the complement of our religious observances. Let us still strive to make Christmas Day a bright date in the minds of our children—a green spot on their memories—a day which ever brings with it the forgiveness of injuries, the union of loving hearts—a festival to be begun in prayer and thanksgiving in the House of God, and ended in the quiet and holy joys of the family hearth. Let us teach them to lisp forth the kindly traditional greeting of that morning, that their lips may still pronounce it in after years—that greeting with which we to-day meet our readers, one and all: A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

CHILD-SNATCHING AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE two hundred and thirty odd individuals—(the adjective applies to the number not to the individuals)—who, oblivious of an old proverb with regard to charity, held a meeting to protest against Protestant intolerance in Sweden, may deliver themselves up to jubilation. There is more work for them to do—plenty of work in the protestation line—if they only do it. Besides the opportunities offered here at home—and they are by no means few—the European mails have brought matter for many meetings. The getters-up of Mortara manifestations should also rejoice; there are many chances now afforded them of procuring waste-pipes for their indignation—if they only avail themselves of them. We have little hope that they will. However, we will place them in a position to do so by singling out, for their benefit, a few cases of child-stealing by Protestants. abroad and at home.

The first case occurred in Ireland,—a country which knows something about Protestant intolerance. Eight children of a Catholic father have been delivered up to the Proselytizers for perversion. These children had all been baptized in the Holy Catholic Church, but their mother, who was a Protestant, occasionally took some of them to her own church with her. When the father, a policeman, by name O'Malley, was on his death-bed, he, in the presence of the clergyman who attended him in his last moments, specially charged his wife to have his children brought up Catholics, and the wife assured him that his dying wishes would be carried out. Poverty subsequently drove the mother to die in the poor-house and in that institution the orphans remained. The Protestant Bishop of Tuam has a daughter who, being past the age for coquetting, has turned to proselytizing. This lady has a keen scent for proselytes and she nosed out the eight orphans of the Catholic, O'Malley. She induced a Protestant aunt of the minors to apply for them to the Board of Guardians, but they were given by the Board to a Catholic uncle who likewise had made application for them, and who had placed three of them under the fostering care of the Sisters of Mercy. The Bishop's lovely daughter next intrigued to have the children made wards in Chancery, that application could be subsequently made to have them given to a Protestant guardian, and the Irish Lord Chancellor, being one of the representative men of Proselytism, granted an order to that effect. A counter application was made on the part of the friends of the children to have the order rescinded, as the Bishop's pious daughter had obtained it by fraud and misrepresentation. The proselytizing chancellor, in defiance of all justice and precedent, decided that the orphans should be brought up Protestants notwithstanding the dying wishes of their father. The children were taken from their uncle and the Sisters of Mercy by the Protestant aunt and the Bishop's daughter's attorney, who had to employ violence towards the poor little creatures.

The next case happened in Scotland in the week previous to the departure of the last steamer from Liverpool to this port. The child of a widow, a Catholic, poor almost to starvation, was arrested by the Edinburgh police for begging, and properly sent to the Catholic Reformatory School. The Parochial Board of the Scotch capital, however, decreed the removal of the child to a place where it would be brought up under Protestant influences and compelled to listen to Protestant teachings. The mother has claimed her child, but to no purpose. A respectable Catholic offered to be responsible, under a penalty, for the child's good conduct, and to support it at half the lowest price paid by the Board. His offer was likewise rejected; the Board could not forego the temptation of endeavoring to pervert a Catholic child from the faith of her fathers.

The third case happens nearer home—in our own State, in the town of Batavia. The *Daily Herald* of that town gives us the facts of the case, and its statement is corroborated by a private letter to ourselves from a respectable inhabitant. An Irish Catholic widow, residing in Batavia, has an interesting little daughter who has been kidnapped by a certain politician in the neighborhood. The mother has repeatedly demanded her child but was refused, and was forcibly ejected from the house of the kidnapper. Day after day the poor mother sat on the door-step of her persecutor's house, weeping for her child and begging that she might be restored to her arms, but the heart-rending spectacle of a bereaved mother's grief only served to render the child-stealers more callous, and the mother was beaten, kicked into the street, thrown into a wagon, and carried to a place at some distance from the house. She was left there after having been warned that if she returned to claim her child, it would be at the peril of her life. Subsequently, the child was brought to Batavia and flew to her mother, who, in the sanctuary of her own house, thought her child secure. But the house was broken open, the mother beaten and the child taken away by force. The result of this was the dangerous illness of the poor mother who is still without her child.

Our friends of the anti-Swedish intolerance gathering will find food for their liberality in any one of the above cases, and our manufacturers of Mortara indignation will find therein the raw material of an immense amount of "abhorrence." We expect to be able at an early period to furnish them with some more pretexts for protests and matter for meetings.

THE "INDIAN EMPIRE" SAFE.

THE friends of the Galway line and those of the passengers by the *Indian Empire* will hear of the safety of that steamer with no small pleasure. The *Indian Empire* encountered weather which old Atlantic travellers have characterized as unprecedented. The steamer was seven days lying to within three hundred and fifty miles of the English coast. This was a wise measure of precaution on the part of Captain Courtenay, adopted for the purpose of economizing fuel that was growing so scarce that a portion of the cargo had to be consumed. The Captain, however, brought his vessel safely to Broadhaven at 9 o'clock, A.M., on Friday, 26th ult. Captain, crew, passengers and ship all behaved admirably. The *Empire* proved her sea-going qualities by refusing to ship more than one sea during the whole voyage, notwithstanding all old Neptune's importunities. This voyage raises the character of the Galway line far higher than the quickest passage that could be made.

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP.—Our Boston cotemporaries would act wisely in ceasing their desperate efforts to give New York news as early as Metropolitan journals. Their unseemly haste causes them to make strange blunders—to record the delivery of lectures in New York which have never been delivered. If the vast extent of their superficies, on which they pride themselves so much, was somewhat curtailed, and their information more reliable, we scarcely think the public would be the losers. As it is, they recall to our minds the opinion expressed with regard to newspapers by a precocious specimen of Young America. "Father," said he, "the *Blowersville Bugle-horn* is the best paper in the United States." "Why so, my boy?" inquired the astonished parent. "*Because it makes the biggest kite,*" was the judicious reply.

RESTITUTION.—The Rev. T. J. Sullivan, of Charleston, S. C., has transmitted to the Governors of the Alms-house $10, which had been placed in his hands by a penitent as restitution money for a blanket belonging to Bellevue Hospital, which article had been appropriated many years ago.

RELIGIOUS RECEPTION AT PROVIDENCE, R. I.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 16th, Miss Kate Purcell and Miss Maria Wright, of Clonmel, county Tipperary, Ireland; Miss Ellen M'Glinn, of Providence, R. I.; Miss Mary M'Mahon, of New Haven, Conn.; and Miss Mary M'Callion, of New York, made their solemn profession in the Convent of Mercy, Providence. The Rt. Rev. Bishop M'Farland received their vows, and preached on the occasion. The Holy Sacrifice of the Mass was celebrated by Rev. William M'Callion, Pastor of Camillus, N. Y.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.—The Ladies' Fair for the Free Schools of St. John the Evangelist's Church will open on the evening of the 23d December, in the splendid Rooms of Third Avenue Railroad Depot, Third Avenue, Sixty-fifth street, and will continue (open daily, from 1 to 10 P. M.) till New Year's Eve. The ladies in charge will have a magnificent display of useful and ornamental articles, and invite all their friends, the charitable, generous, and good, to pay them a visit.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUMS.—Notice is hereby given that the collections in all the Catholic Churches of this city, at the several Masses and also at Vespers on Christmas Day, will, as usual, be for the benefit of the Orphan Asylums.

OUR MONTREAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Death of M. Jacques Viger, ex-Mayor of Montreal—His literary acquirements.—The St. Patrick's Literary Association.—Mr. Ferguson, the Irish Piper, in the Lower Provinces.

MONTREAL, December 16th, 1858.

The event of this week in our city is the much-lamented death of M. Jacques Viger, Commander of the Roman Order of St. Gregory, and first Mayor of Montreal. Descended from one of the oldest and most honorable French Canadian families, Mr. Viger was yet much more distinguished by his invaluable services to the literature of his country and the archives of the Church whose worthy son he was. As an archæologist and an antiquarian, Mr. Viger's name was known and respected far beyond the confines of his native province, and as one of our city papers justly observed in its obituary notice, "Few writers have attempted Canadian history for a long period of years without consulting the notes and manuscripts of Jacques Viger. His loss is indeed deplored by all classes of our citizens, for his habits were simple, retiring and unostentatious, and his virtues were precisely of that kind which command universal esteem. It is more than probable that Jacques Viger never had an enemy, while his friends were numerous and sincere. He was, indeed, a man of the good old times, earnest, devoted, and single-minded. To the Church he was a generous benefactor, especially the Society of Jesus, in whose prosperity he took a lasting and active interest. His funeral obsequies were celebrated yesterday with all that solemn pomp which is so imposing when connected with departed worth. Amongst the pall-bearers was Colonel De Salaberry, also the present Mayor, and the Hon. Charles Wilson, ex-Mayor of the city."

The St. Patrick's Literary Association bids fair to effect much good amongst the young Irishmen and Catholics of the city. Some of our ablest teachers have volunteered their services to give lessons twice a week on various useful branches of education to classes formed within the Society. Debates and other literary exercises are held every week, and a series of lectures on subjects of general utility and importance will be delivered during the winter months by competent and accomplished lecturers.

I see by a private letter from the Lower Provinces that the famous Irish Piper, Mr. Ferguson, has been gathering laurels amongst the patriotic and warm-hearted people down there. In St. John's, Newfoundland, he had twelve concerts in succession in the city proper, besides several others given by request in the suburbs and vicinity. The Colonel of the Regiment at present stationed there being an Irishman, gave the use of his band for every concert given by Mr. F. within the city, and nothing could exceed the cordial kindness wherewith the blind minstrel was received by the public generally. He left there at last under a promise to return in the Spring. It is cheering to find so much warmth of feeling, and such love for the fine old music of Ireland amongst the people of those remote provinces. The silly affectation of *modern tastes* has, it appears, made little inroad in the cities of the Gulf, hence the heartiness and cordiality with which they encourage any one who goes to them with credentials from their Fatherland.

[Specially reported for the N. Y. TABLET.]

DEDICATION OF THE CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT.

This magnificent Church, one of the finest not only in the Diocese of Hartford, but in the United States, was dedicated to the service of Almighty God on Sunday, 19th inst., by Bishop M'Farland, of Hartford. So late as twelve years ago there were only a few Catholics in Waterbury, and no Catholic Church. The Catholics of that town have now a Church that does honor to their piety and generosity, and a lasting monument to the zeal and untiring exertions of their beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Hendricken, through whose exertions it has been brought to such speedy completion.

The Church is built in the early Gothic style—that of the twelfth century. Its dimensions are: 162 feet long by 65 feet wide; height, 60 feet. The interior is embellished with fresco paintings by Munich artists. The Twelve Apostles are represented, one over each arch. The chancel dome contains a monogramy of the Passion. Flying angels and religious devices decorate the ceiling, and the pillars are touched with gold. The mouldings were executed by Mr. Foley, and the whole design of the building by Mr. Keely, architect.

The prelates and clergy present were Right Rev. Bishop M'Farland, of Hartford; Right Rev. Bishop Laughlin, of Brooklyn; Rev. Mr. Hendricken, Pastor; Rev. Mr. O'Reilly, Ass't. Pastor; Rev. Messrs. Hughes, Hartford, Conn; Delany, Pawtucket, R. I.; Lynch, Middleton, Conn.; Regnier, S. J., Fordham, N. Y.; Lynch, Derby, Conn.; Quinn, Meriden, Ct.; Daly, New Britain, Ct.; M'Callion, Camillus, N. Y. The altar was consecrated in the morning by Bishop M'Farland, after which he proceeded to the solemn dedication of the Church. High Mass was celebrated by Bishop Laughlin, assisted by Rev. Messrs. Hughes and Delany, as Deacon and Subdeacon; by Rev. James Lynch, as Master of Ceremonies; Rev. Messrs. Regnier, S. J., and Lynch, as Deacons of Honor; and Rev. Thomas Quinn, as Thurifer. After the Gospel Bishop M'Farland ascended the pulpit and preached a most eloquent sermon, taking for his text the last three verses of the 28th Chapter of St. Matthew.

THE SERMON.

The Right Rev. gentleman said that Jesus, our Divine Lord, when He was here upon earth had spoken to His disciples and delegated to them the power given Him by His Divine Father for the instruction of all men in the truth of religion and the mysteries of faith. He suffered; He died on the cross for them; and now He must part from them, and take possession of the heavenly kingdom. He was not going to remain there, for He was not content that the fruits of His death should be lost. He had come to save all mankind, and He would provide means to do this to the end of all time. He choose for this purpose twelve men to whom He gave the name of Apostles, and afterwards He selected seventy-two whom He named Disciples. After His example the Apostles chose others, and thus a ministry was formed for the government of His Church, and thus He commanded them to preach the Gospel. Does He preach in Judea? He tells them to preach also. Does He baptize? He commands them to baptize all the world. Do you as I have done in remembrance of me. Does He work a miracle? He tells them that whose sins they shall forgive, they are forgiven, whose sins they shall retain, they are retained. And He tells them to work miracles, likewise, for if they have faith they can move mountains. Thus the Apostles have the mission to continue that work which He began—to teach the same doctrine—to preach the same faith—to administer the same Sacraments.

Our beloved Lord formed a Society composed of those who should receive the same doctrine—of the Clergy who should administer the Sacraments—of the Laity who should receive these Sacraments. Thus He organized the Church which was to continue to the end of time. True, this may be denied, and some may fall away. A Judas may prove a traitor, but a Matthias is chosen in his place. For we find them commanded to ordain men as He ordained them. The ministry cannot die out, for those who are to be ministers in Christ's Church cannot be such unless they are sent—unless they are chosen by God. Thus, the Society which we call the Church was founded.

Our Divine Saviour tells us that His Church is founded on a Rock—that it shall prevail against the powers of darkness—that it is to be all powerful. He tells us not only this, but that it is the duty of all men to hear that Church—to listen to its voice: "He that will not hear the Church let him be to thee as a heathen and a publican," and hence God having made membership in that Church a necessity to salvation, it is not merely a matter of indifference to discover what is that Church, that society, so holy, so beautiful. As we value our souls we are in duty bound to find out what that Church is. Which, the Rt. Rev. Bishop, asked, is the true Church of Christ? The question he asked might imply some remarks. He had asked what was the Church of Christ, which implies that the Church must be as old as Christ, and founded by Him, that it must be, not of many societies, but of one alone. It must be characterized by its unity. The Gospel which he had just read, says that it was to teach for all time, not for a limited period. This gave evidence what the true Church of Christ must be. Every institution must be as old as its founder. Some years ago a work was discovered, which it was said was Cicero's, but it was proved that it was written about 500 years ago, therefore it was not received as his, because he existed fifteen hundred years before, and so we should say in relation to societies and religions. Any of them founded sixteen hundred years after Christ, cannot be the one founded by Christ. Which, then, can claim to be the the Church of Christ? It must be the one founded by Him.

He bade them look around them all over the country, and they could tell where, when and by whom these modern societies had been founded. Mormonism was first started by Joe Smith in Western New York. The Millerites by Miller. They are all eighteen hundred years too young to be the Church of Christ. The same can be said of the Methodist Society, founded by John Wesley only a few years earlier, and of the Baptists, founded by Roger Williams in Hartford about two hundred years ago. It, too, is sixteen hundred years too young. The Calvinists, founded by John Calvin in the sixteenth century, is also too young. The Episcopals are also too recent to be called the Church founded by Christ. And so it is with all the societies called Protestants. They are of too recent invention to be the Church that Christ founded. Alongside these societies is found a society numbering about two hundred millions. Who founded that society? Who was its author? It must have some author. No society springs up alone. Go back three hundred, five hundred, or fifteen hundred years and you find it spread over all the globe, great and powerful as it is to-day. Ask any of its members who founded it, and they will tell you it was Christ. It was founded when the Holy Ghost descended upon the Apostles in Israel. It was established by Jesus Christ. This is an historical fact. It was founded by Christ over 1800 years ago, and it is a simple, historical fact that it is the Catholic Church of to-day that He founded. This is so plain that no one can deny it, and if any one ask us why we are Catholics we answer because it is Christ's Church. It is older than Calvin's, older than Luther's. We choose to cling to the authority of God, not to that of man. This is the fact. Another thing about it is its unity. Let them look into that and they would see there can be but one true Church. Truth cannot be divided in two. As there cannot be two true religions, so there cannot be two true churches. As the Church of Christ is one, so there can be but one Church. Christ says this when He says the Church and I am one. Christ is the Head of His Church. If the Church were to be divided, we might then ask with the Apostle is Christ divided. The Church of Christ is likened to a tree whose branches spread forth on all sides. It is also sometimes compared to a house, for a house divided against itself cannot stand, and to a sheepfold as a mark of its unity. It makes but one sheepfold and one shepherd. Christ never taught contrary doctrines. They must be all as one. The Church of Christ must have this twofold unity. Then the Catholic Church has the marks that belong to the Church of Christ. Now he asked which of those societies that bear the name of Protestant, is the true one. They are all different. Union is not to be found amongst them. They are divided and subdivided into every form. Look at them separated as they are.

Is it amongst the Methodists they should look for unity, split up as they themselves are, divided into the Methodist Church North, the Methodist Church South, the Wesleyan Methodist, and Episcopal Methodist? Is it amongst the Baptists, with their Close Communion Baptists, Free Will Baptists, Anabaptists, Seven-day Baptists, Open Communion, &c.? Is it amongst the Presbyterians? You have the Old School, the New School, Associate, German Reformed, Dutch Reformed, Congregationalists, and Seceders. So it is you will find them all divided, even the most respectable of them, the Episcopals for instance. In England, they recognize the Queen as head of the church, in this country they reject her. Amongst them they have the Puseyites who believe in the Real Presence, in confession and other practices—they have the High Churchman and Low Churchman. The great majority of the sects, it is true, believe in the Divinity of Christ, but you have them contradicting one another, divided amongst themselves. What do Protestants believe? Why each one interprets the Bible for himself, so that one finds as many religions as there are men amongst them. Thus, then, there is not and cannot be amongst them the union of the Christian Church. They not only differ now but they differ from what they once held. The doctrine of twenty years ago is now false; what the son teaches now is false, according to the father's doctrine?

He would then ask, is there any Church that is *one*? Yes, the Catholic Church of this day is *one*. Every Catholic throughout the world has one and the same creed. They all believe the one doctrine; their worship and communion is the same. The Sacrifice offered up there that day is the same offered up all over the world. They are one in name and faith. All Catholics acknowledge the authority of their Bishops and Priests; all Bishops and Priests acknowledge the authority of the Pope. All those two hundred millions of Catholics are the same to-day. Go back twelve hundred years, and you will find that Church the same as to-day. The same doctrine was taught then as to-day. What was received as faith then, is received as such now. What was erroneous then, is so now. I know men will assert that the Church has changed, but when they are asked for the proof they cannot give it. They may say that the dogma of the Immaculate Conception is only four years old; it is true it is only four years defined, but it was always held in the Church as much as if it had been proclaimed. And the Bishops of this country chose Mary, conceived without sin, the patroness of America, and celebrated her festival on the 8th of December, before this dogma was proclaimed. You were always accustomed to speak of Mary as ever blessed, to wear her medals, and to keep her feast on the same day as you do now. In 1849, while Pius IX. was in exile in Gaeta, he sent Encyclical letters to all the Bishops of the Catholic Church, to find out what their tradition and their belief was in regard to the Immaculate Conception. And what was their answer? All said that their belief was that Mary was Immaculate, that she was conceived without sin; only four expressed their doubts as to the expediency of proclaiming it at that time. The first ship that brought Columbus to our shores was called *Holy Mary of the Conception*. So it is in South America her name was given to rivers and bays; and in the North, too, when Champlain landed in Quebec, he had a Church dedicated, and named it the "Immaculate Conception." When the Jesuits opened their mission amongst the Indians they gave her name to innumerable places and stations. When Marquette set out on his great exploring expedition he called the great river, now known as the Mississippi, the *Conception*. The first settlers that came to this land showed their zeal in this way by giving Mary's name to all these places. The Council of Trent excepted Mary when they said all men were born in sin. It was also defined by three hundred Bishops assembled at the Council of Frankfort. They declared that Mary was ever immaculate. We find again in the year 400 St. Augustine engaged in a controversy with the Arians. They denied original sin. He says: "Out of reverence, and for the honor which is due to her Son, I will have no question put about her when we speak of any sin." So is the belief that Mary was sanctified the first moment of her existence. The Doctrine of the Church, the teaching of the Fathers, of the Councils—all tell us that it was held, and that, but with a single exception, there are none that deny this doctrine. And to the Church dedicated to-day you have chosen to give the name of the Immaculate Conception in honor of the Blessed Virgin.

The Right Rev. Bishop repeated that the Catholic Church has never changed, that she is the same yesterday, to-day and forever. In the Gospel which he read for them Christ says: Teach all nations. Christ came not for one century or for one race, but for all time; hence the Apostles were sent to teach and preach, and this is one of the marks of the Church, that it exists through all time. The Catholic Church has sent her missionaries forth to all nations. Was Ireland to be converted? St. Patrick was sent there. Was Scotland to be converted? St. Palladius was sent there, and so was St. Augustine to England. She continues at her work, for she has existed from the days of the Apostles until this day. You recite the Apostles' Creed because it was composed by them. She is the Church of all nations. She has converted all nations. She takes the shackles off the slave. She found two-thirds of Europe in slavery and she freed it. It is the Church that never changes. This is the Church to which we have the happiness to belong. Let us then be good members of it. There are some who belie the Church by their lives. Try then and be Christians, not alone in name but in heart. Be good Catholics, be honest, upright, and then you may expect the blessing of God to descend on you. A blessing which he wished them all.

At Vespers the Rt. Rev. Bishop Laughlin preached an eloquent sermon on the Incarnation, taking his text from the 17th chapter of the Gospel according to St. John, and showed conclusively from the Scripture and History that all the ancient heretics who opposed the Church denied the Incarnation and Divinity in one way or the other.

After Bishop Laughlin's sermon, Bishop McFarland addressed the congregation a few words, congratulated them on the completion of their splendid Church, and paid a marked compliment to the zeal of their pastor. He thanked them for what they had done, and felt grateful to their separated brethren for the valuable assistance rendered by them. There could not be less than two thousand persons present on each occasion, amongst whom were several influential Protestants of Waterbury and vicinity, who paid great attention to the interesting ceremonies of the day.

Mr. Melville presided at the organ, and the choir was composed of the Misses Salembier, Pond and Gallagher, soprani; Messrs. Johnson, Collins and McDermott, tenors; Misses. Gomier, McDaniels and Upington, altos; Messrs. J. and H. Howard and Murphy, bassi. The music, both in the instrumental and vocal department, was well and artistically rendered.

We regret to have to announce the death, at St. Paul, Minn., from a fall while in a state of somnambulism, of J. H. Brownson, Esq., son of Dr. Brownson, the distinguished editor of *Brownson's Review*. It is a source of pleasure to his family that the deceased gentleman received Communion a day or two previous to his death.

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NEW AGENTS.

Otawa, C. W......John Henry.
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"THE INVASION," BY GERALD GRIFFIN.—This admirable Irish historical tale, from the press of Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., is now ready for delivery.

A beautiful Christmas present—Gerald Griffin's Works. Antique, $30—half-antique, $20.

DIED.

JEREMIAH CALLAGHAN, a native of Macroom, county CORK, Ireland, died on the 4th ult., aged 38 years. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss. *Requiescat in pace.*

On Sunday evening, December 19, at No. 50 Harrison street, Brooklyn, JOHN DEVER, in the 84th year of his age. *Requiescat in pace.*

Literature.

MARIAN ELWOOD; or, *How Girls Live*. By One of Themselves. New York: E. DUNIGAN & BRO. 1859.

This is the title of a new novel. It is what it professes to be, a story of girl-life by a girl, and, as far as we can judge, without being one of them, a frank and truthful, and, at the same time, maidenly and lady-like revelation of some of the struggles, trials, temptations, and victories of that interesting, but critical period in the life of a woman.

The fair author has obviously entered deeply into the study of her heroine, and she develops a very striking and fascinating character, which is illuminated and controlled by a genuine, but somewhat unusual manifestation of true piety. Marian Elwood teaches religion without affecting anything extraordinary or unusual, and makes a pretty decided step towards realizing the Christian idea of conjugal love.

The book has thought, sentiment, and pathos, and an inexpressibly charming feminine modesty which is very grateful to the mind wearied by the morbid stimulants of modern sensation writers. It is a work calculated to do good to this class of persons whose lives it sketches, and may be very useful to the opposite sex by giving them a higher and purer idea of woman in her girlhood if they would read and comprehend it. It shows that, after all, true nobility of character is what the sex reverences in man, and that, however Marian Elwood, or any other high-spirited girl, may boast her independence and resolution never to obey a husband, she will, when she meets the man who demonstrates by his dignity, virtue, and manly love, the right to control her, submit her will to his with cheerfulness and grace. The book gives indications of a power and originality, capable, if disciplined by patience and labor, of raising the author to the first rank among our female writers.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY. Vol. I., No. 1. January, 1859. New York: OAKSMITH & Co., 112 and 114 William street.

This new candidate for public favor has gone through several metamorphoses already. It was first the *United States Magazine*, then *Emerson's*, then *Putnam's and Emerson's*. This last change, however, is a complete one as far as its typographical appearance is concerned, and is also a change for the better. From a cursory glance through it, however, we infer that the editorial department has not been changed, notwithstanding the splendid list of contributors on the cover. The *Great Republic* declares that it is "wholly original and imimpersonal, and in no wise sectional or sectarian." The "History of the Great Republic" with which it opens, and which is to be continued, justifies this pretension as far as it goes. It is generally fair and impartial, though neither well-written nor very profound. The writer of "Spain, or mule-back (!) glances beyond the Pyrenees," must, however, have been ignorant of the unsectarian pretensions of the *Great Republic*, for he has not been able to reach the second page without a fling at the priests, which could only be dictated by a prurient imagination. Among the reviews we see one of Cardinal Wiseman's *Fabiola*, (published in America by Messrs. D. & J. SADLIER & Co.,) which is as enthusiastically eulogistic as that admirable work deserves.

THE METROPOLITAN: A Monthly Magazine. Edited by M. J. KERNEY, A. M. December, 1858. Vol. I., No. II. Baltimore: J. MURPHY & Co.

"Christmas Day in Rome" is a highly interesting and instructive paper. We recommend it to such of our readers as are subscribers to the *Metropolitan*. The December number also contains an excellent paper on "Sites of Devotional Celebrity;" a translation of the "Duties of Man," from the French of Silvio Pellico; the Ode by Dr. Pise, delivered at the semi-centennial celebration of Mount St. Mary's College, &c. We have also received the last number of that excellent little periodical the *Youth's Catholic Magazine*.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND. Nos. 1 and 2. Price 10 cents. New York: SETMOUR & Co.

We have received the first and second numbers of this new weekly musical publication. We see its publication with pleasure, and look upon it as an ally in the propagation of a taste for good music and the extirpation of negro minstrelsy, "Pop Goes the Weazle," and all such pernicious and silly stuff. The selections in both numbers are excellent. They consist of Melodies from glorious Mozart's Don Giovanni, Waltzes, and Redowas. The second number contains the Redowa from Meyerbeer's Prophet, and a beautiful song by the sweetly-melancholy Schubert.

IRISH LITERATURE AT THE ANTIPODES.

Apart from the introduction of this English rubbish, there is another error of which Mr. Lover is guilty; he gives the paternity of songs to persons who have no claim to them. "Green were the Fields," which he attributes to him who was ready to accept what was given, and to take what was withheld from him, George Nugent Reynolds, was written by Eugene O'Cavanagh, of Limerick. The first and third lines in Mr. Lover's second verse of that song are interpolations.

The song at best is a poor one, and its title is "The Exiled Irishman's Lamentation"—rather a long one; but it got the other name from the first line of it. Mr. Lover, in his note upon this song, remarks that an unworthy attempt was made by the Young Ireland party to rob Campbell of his noble lyric, "The Exile of Erin." This charge is simply untrue. Mr. Hercules Ellis did make such an attempt, but he no more belonged to that party than Mr. Lover himself. No one then believed that Campbell would be guilty of the baseness of claiming credit for a song which he did not write, and every one believes to day that Campbell did write the "Exile of Erin." The burthen of that lyric, however, very doubtfully belongs to him. He was a man of large and warm sympathies with the oppressed of all nations, as his writings fully testify, and that he felt deeply for the wrongs of Ireland is proved by more than one of his productions. He was, besides, the bosom friend of young Curran, Shiel, Moore, and O'Connell. "Kathleen O'More, "Mary Le More" do not belong to Reynolds. The latter was written by a Mr. Rushton, of Love street, Liverpool, an Englishman, and father of the magistrate of that name. "Savourneen Dheelish" was not written by Colman, but by Lady Morgan; and we are surprised it should be claimed for him because it was sung in his musical drama. There was nothing more common, than one man's songs appearing in another man's dramas.

The "Songs of Our Land" was written by the blind poetess of Shanorlar, Frances Brown; the "Boys of Kilkenny" was written by Moore, for one of his musical dramas, in which he took a part himself, in Kilkenny. The "Croppy Boy," and "The Coulin," were not written by "Carroll Malone," but by Mr. M'Burney, at present on the press of the United States. "Dear Land" was written by John O'Hagan, the able and eloquent Irish barrister; and those beautiful lines "The Memory of the Dead," which are sufficient themselves to entitle the writer to a passport to fame, were written by James Ingram, J. C. D. "Kate of Arraglen" was written by Denny Lane, the brewer of Cork; "Up for the Green," by John Edward Pigott, barrister-at-law, the son of O'Connell's friend, the Judge of the same name. "The Maiden City" is not by an Irish, but by an Englishwoman, who was married rather unhappily to an Irish officer, and who, upon his death, took one of her own countrymen "for better, for worse." "Waiting for the May" was not written by Clarence Mangan, but by the greatest poet in Ireland to-day, Denis Florence M'Carthy, professor of poetry to the Catholic University of Ireland. We are ashamed of this collection of Irish songs, into which Mr. M'Carthy gains admittance only by accident! No Irishman since Moore has produced more polished or more exquisite lyrics than are to be found in M'Carthy's two volumes of original poetry. Here are a few verses of his "Lament:"

The dream is over,
The vision has flown!
Dead leaves are lying
Where roses have blown;
Wither'd and strown
Are the hopes I cherish'd;
All have perish'd,
But grief alone.

Youth's bright palace
Is overthrown,
With its diamond sceptre
And golden throne;
As a time-worn stone
Its turrets are humbled,
All have crumbled,
But grief alone!

Once this world
Was fresh and bright,
With its golden noon
And its starry night;
Glad and light
By mountain and river,
Have I blessed the Giver
With hushed delight.

These have vanished,
And what remains?
Life's budding garlands
Have turned to chains—
Its beams and rains
Feed but docks and thistles—
And sorrow whistles
O'er desert plains!

Who can ever forget, who has once heard, his "Kate of Kenmare":

To him who far travels how sad is the feeling—
How the light of his mind is o'ershadowed and dim,
When the scenes he most loves, like the river's soft stealing,
All fade as a vision and vanish from him!
Yet he bears from each far land a flower for that garland,
That memory weaves of the bright and the fair;
While this sigh I am breathing, my garland is wreathing,
And the rose of that garland is Kate of Kenmare!

Mr. Lover makes a sad mistake when he says that James Orr, the writer of the "Irishman," is one of the "Men of the North" on whom Gavan Duffy wrote such vigorous verses; he clearly confounds James with William Orr, whom Curran defended, but was hanged in '98. It was upon his death that Drennan wrote his grand ode, beginning:

Here our murdered brother lies;
Wake him not with women's cries;
Mourn the way that manhood ought;
Sit in silent trance of thought.

We do not think with Mr. Lover, who follows Hardiman, that "John O'Dwyer of the Glen" is so old a ballad as they would lead us to suppose. The version given is from the "Minstrelsy," translated by Furlong. The verse about the pranks of the goat has been omitted, Mr. Lover believing the ballad to convey a meaning by allegory; but if he knew that in the reign of *George the Third* an act was passed for the preservation of timber, in which goats were declared *ferœ naturæ*, he would probably arrive at a more just conclusion as to the age of the song. It is not a high class song, however. Of the family of the O'Dwyers there were several branches; in Kilnemanagh, county Tipperary, and in Cullen, county Limerick. Philip of Dundrum was representative at the Confederation of Kilkenny, whilst Edmund, Bishop of Limerick, sat there as spiritual peer for that city. Several of them were commanders in the Irish Brigade. The present Chief Secretary of Victoria, the Hon. John O'Shanassy, is a descendant, through his mother, of this old family. Here is another translation from the Irish of this old musical song:

JOHN O'DWYER OF GLEN.

As morning's blush was glowing,
The summer-light bestowing,
The horn of chase loud blowing,
And birds' minstrelsy;
Oft came, my slumbers breaking,
The cock and badger quaking,
And far-off echoes waking,
And loud-shouting glee;
The fox his covert clearing,
The huntsmen's lusty cheering,
And women in the mearing
Mourning their lost store;
But now fall oak and sally,
Afar the sportsmen rally
John O'Dwyer of Cullen valley,
Thy hunting is o'er!

My fate is lonely growing,
The north wind sharply blowing,
And shorn my long locks flowing,
And Death's arrow drawn;
My merry goat they're tying,
Without room for lying,
Whose freaks would still the crying
Of a child at dawn;
High-hearted he when leaping,
O'er precipices sweeping,
He'd fare on green furze creeping
Till the doom of day;
If 'twere our *nobles'* pleasure
To give a moment's leisure,
The ocean broad I'd measure
To France from the fray.

Within our river-vallies
The clan no longer rallies,
No more are heard the sallies
Of wit, song, or toast;
Alas! no shelter's given,
From Cluan to Knockeven,
And hares from fields are driven—
Speed swiftly for the coast!
What curse, its dark way winging,
Is over Eire flinging,
Her bards no longer singing
The guerdon of slaves!
Though great her fame in battle,
Her chiefs and priests, like cattle,
Hide, where the hail-storms rattle,
In lone mountain caves!

My grief, of griefs the sorest,
That, Erin! in some forest,
Ere badge of shame thou worest,
I lay not entombed!
How bright thy summer beaming,
Thy purple apples gleaming,
And dew-drops ever teeming
Where green meadows bloomed;
But far away I hover,
From home, and friend, and lover,
With mountain-heath for cover,
And lone cave for bed;
Since 'tis the *upstarts'* pleasure
To give no moment's leisure,
'Twill be my dearest treasure
To sleep with thy dead!

Mr. Lover includes several *ballads* in his collection, and amongst them "Willy Reilly," in which he transposes some of the verses; his sixth verse should be the seventh, and his seventh the sixth. He has clearly never visited the "City of the Violated Treaty," else he would know that "Garryowen" is in the heart of the city, and is no more a "suburb" than Collins street is a suburb of Melbourne, or George street is a suburb of Sydney.

There are about two hundred and ninety songs in this collection, of which about thirty are Mr. Lover's own, having given himself the lion's share. His "Molly Carew," "Land of the West," and about ten more of his, are excellently well done, but we think so many of his own had better be spared. Griffin's songs are beautifully written, like everything he touched. Lover has fourteen here, two of which would have been sufficient; there is little need of palming upon Irish readers so many of his plagiarisms from old Irish songs. There are but *three* songs from Thomas Davis, and they are far from being his best. His "Boatman of Kinsale," "Love's Longings," the "Banks of the Lee," and his "Girl of Dunbwy," are missing.

'Tis pretty to see the girl of Dunbwy
Stepping the mountain stately,
Though ragged her gown, and naked her feet,
No lady in Ireland to match her is meet.

But, pale as her cheek is, there's fruit on her lip,
And her teeth flash as white as the crescent moon's tip,
And her form and her step, like the red deer's go past
As lightsome, as lovely, as haughty, as fast.

(To be continued.)

THE ART OF SUFFERING.

[*Translated from the French of* J. T. DE SAINT GERMAIN *for the* N. Y. TABLET.]

It is not, in reality, from the costly magnificence of the rich that the evil proceeds: it does not come from *above*. It comes from the insane efforts of those who are *below* to reach the level of this magnificence, and to keep it up at any price. Trembling in anxiety on a fragile rung of the ladder, named Fortune, you look above you. This is what makes you so poor. If you want to be rich look below you.

Man has torn the shining pearl from the depths of the sea, gold and diamonds from the bowels of the rock; therefore every one wants pearls, gold and diamonds. If man could tear the stars from the heavens, who could then do without a star?

Admitting with you that the magnificence of the rich is inevitable and even indispensable in the present state of society, I do not mean to say that it is a promise of happiness. Suffering must have all its rights. Man, so miserable in the savage state, sees his sufferings transformed, not banished, by civilization; the contrast between so much superfluity on the one hand, and so many wants on the other, sets weak minds dizzy, troubles their reason, and makes them doubt of divine justice, if they look for its effects in this world. All is based on the useless, the superfluous, on vanity, and pride; let a destructive blast destroy this artificial prosperity and all is perilled; the ephemeral productions of a refined industry become superabundant and useless; paralysis, languor and death are the result, and the condition of humanity is more intolerable than it would have been in a primitive state.

But what are we to do. All must join in the universal march of the world to what is called progress. We are all the instruments of Providence, and we are subject to the law of God; we bear the burden of the painful deliveries of the future; industry is, perhaps, the chain which is to bind the nations by a common need of peace and concord. Three great forces have arisen which are changing the face of the earth. I do not say whether printing, steam and electricity, those three powers of modern times are, in the hands of Providence, instruments of happiness for all. Science is a branch that has fallen from the tree of good and evil. It is a torch of salvation in the hands of the just, it also becomes a fatal flambeau in the hands of the wicked.

By means of the wonderful instruments which Providence has lavished on us, labor may be modified, transformed, facilitated; but its necessity is absolute, it is the human law, the condition of all progress; without labor, abundance itself would be sterile, and the speculations of the idle, based on chance and not on useful and productive efforts, only beget demoralization, shame and ruin.

"Do not deceive yourselves," says an eloquent voice, "peaceful, as well as troubled times have their labors. All is not over when the flame of sedition is extinguished, when the tumult in the street has ceased, when the public fortune again shines with unhoped-for splendor. Nations never know how to make a wise use of the blessings of Providence. After noisy and sterile agitation come what I will call the miseries of prosperous times, and the temptations of security.

"How is it that the contagion of speculation has been developed by the contrast of honest and laborious industry? How has it penetrated the deepest strata of society? Social maladies have mysterious origins; an advanced civilization has its dangers as well as its benefits.

"The excitement of speculation substitutes semblances and illusions for fact and reality. It upsets the natural relations of things and creates, for the benefit of the *smart*, an artificial world, in which good and evil, truth and falsehood, credulity and distrust are mingled and confounded. Family, country, conscience, divine and human law, are as nothing to him who gives up his soul to the hungry covetousness and the burning emotions of chance. He looks down with pity on the man who does not enrich himself; he places success before every duty. He welcomes public reverses and calamities with an impious joy, if those reverses and calamities favor his combinations; he curses the glory and prosperity of his country, if that glory and prosperity interfere with his selfish calculations. All this has been often said, but it must be repeated again, and always."

(To be continued.)

CHEMICAL EXHIBITION AT FORDHAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TABLET.

Sir:—Yesterday, the 14th inst., we had the pleasure of attending one of those pleasing exhibitions so often given by the students of St. John's College. Chemistry was the subject of the entertainment. On entering the College hall we found ourselves wrapt in an artificial night, every inlet of light being closed so as to give greater effect to the experiments and to the decorations of the room.

The exercises were opened by an overture on the piano and harmonium. Mr. F. Oliver, of New York, briefly reviewed the history of chemistry, showing its origin and progress. The second speaker, Mr. P. Foote, of Brooklyn, treated of chemical affinity, illustrating his subject by many beautiful and instructive experiments. Mr. R. Merrick, of New York, to whom the whole audience seemed to award the palm, next came forward. His subject was the theory of combustion. After a rapid and lucid exposition of the different theories, he enlarged on the main supports of combustion, illustrating each by several very successful experiments. Mr. O. McKeon, of Fordham, the last speaker, treated of toxicology, dwelling on the nature, effect, and mode of action of the various poisons on vegetable and animal life.

The discourses were all well written and well delivered, and the experiments attending each were, in general, successful. The whole entertainment was highly creditable to the young gentlemen concerned. The interval between the speeches were filled by the sweet harmony of the College choir. W.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Increase of wife-beating among the English.—Number convicted for that crime during the year.—A call for corporal punishment.—Sufferings of the lower class of Englishwomen. — Their resignation, and reluctance to prosecute —Our state of civilization.—Wife selling near Bradford —Death among the Lords and Veterans.—Lord Lyons.—Biographical.—General Lightfoot, &c.—The Ionian Islands.—Mails via Galway — The Lucknow survivors. — The Leviathan. — The Poole Confessional Case.—Montalembert.—A victim of the Court of Chancery.—More Troops for India.—Cardinal Wiseman's Visit to Belgium, &c.

LONDON, 26th November, 1858.

I have made the fearful increase of the crime of wife-beating among the lower working classes here, the subject of remark in more than one of my letters to you. To such an alarming extent is this barbarous and unmanly cruelty practiced in this our English metropolis, that I may set it down as in all respects as thoroughly English a crime as suicide, to which I made extended allusion in my last. The attention of the Press has at last been drawn to this savage practice, and special legislation with a view to its repression is advocated, as in the case of the Burial Societies some years ago—Societies which were perverted to the most inhuman ends by monster mothers who thereby made infanticide a trade. Imprisonment has been found inefficient to stop wife-and-child beating, and Parliament is called upon to pass a law decreasing corporal punishment for such offences. To show the fearful extent, and the continual increase of this crime among the Pagan English laboring classes whose immorality is so great that marriage among them is an exception, I will give you some rough statistics. The number of Englishmen—monsters I mean—convicted of aggravated assaults upon women and children, last year amounts to nearly *three thousand*. This of course does not show a tithe of the real number of crimes committed, for it is well known that unless the poor unfortunate one be beaten to death's door neither wife nor paramour can be induced to legally denounce the miserable wretch who devotes himself to their daily torture. While I write, the police courts teem with wife-beating husbands, and in nearly all cases proceedings have been instituted by the friends or brothers in opposition to the wishes of the outraged wife. In one case, the wife had been systematically tortured by the brute whom she called husband, daily during more than twelve years. He had more than once attempted to murder her, had thrown her down stairs and then jumped and trampled on her, yet she refused to prosecute him, and the villain was only brought to justice through the instrumentality of a relation. These facts are as creditable to that poor class of English women as they are shameful to the savages whose slaves they become. I sincerely hope that the proposition to make public flogging the penalty of cruelty to women and children will be reconsidered by Parliament and adopted. No punishment, no degradation is severe enough for wretches who by their cowardly cruelty lose all title to the name of man. The Red Indian makes his Squaw carry the papoose and labor for him, but he does not maltreat her; the tiger will defend with his life the tigress who watches over his young, yet the English workingman living in this so-called enlightened country which constitutes itself the vanguard of Proselytism and Foreign Missionary enterprise, looks upon his wife and child as mere recipients of blows and torture. Oh! ministers of the Anglican Church! oh! Exeter Hall! oh! Spurgeon! what good have your bleetings done!

The position assigned to woman in any social state is said to be a correct measure of the degree of civilization arrrived at by a people. Besides the facts contained in the foregoing paragraph, an incident which happened during the past week will serve to enlighten us as to the real degree of true civilization at which we have arrived. The public sale of a wife was attempted near Bradford by her husband named Hartly Thompson, having been previously announced by the bellman. A large crowd was assembled to witness the sale, and the "merchandize" was brought forth by the owner who led her by a halter fastened round her neck. The sale was not completed, however, the intended purchaser of the white English slave being detained by other business. Is there no "home" Wilberforce, to be found in England?

The great Democrat, who spares neither Kings, Generals, nor Knights of the Shire, has plied his mortal power amongst the titled lately. First on the list is Admiral Lord Lyons, who died at the seat of the Duke of Norfolk in Sussex, aged 68. Sir Edmond Lyons was born in November, 1790, and entered the Naval Service in 1801. He distinguished himself subsequently in the Dardanelles Expedition. In 1807 he went to India, and after the taking of Madras, was made flag-lieutenant to Admiral Drury. In 1814 he took part in the Morea expedition, and his services during the late Eastern War are well known. In 1856 he was made a Peer of the realm. The Duke of Norfolk is married to one of Lord Lyon's daughters. Lord Henry Cecil, son of the Marquis of Exeter has also died lately. General Lightfoot, an old Peninsular officer, the last surviving of those under Sir John Moore, aide-de-camp to George IV., Wm. IV. and Victoria, and who bore on his bosom one medal more than the Iron Duke, died on the 15th. Admiral Bigland, another old Veteran who served in several expeditions, particularly in the operations on your court in 1812.

I wrote you lately with regard to Mr. Gladstone's Mission to the Ionian Islands. This question has been further complicated by the publication, without the knowledge of ministers, of a letter to the Government from Sir John Young, the Lord High Protector of these islands, recommending that in deference to the wishes of the people, England should renounce the protectorate over several of them and keep but two: Corfu and Zante. The surreptitious publication of this letter has caused the government no little annoyance.

Notice has been given by the Postmaster-General that ship-mails will be made up for your city and St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 8th of December, to be taken out from Galway by the steamer *Circassian*.

The anniversary of the Relief of Lucknow was celebrated on Tuesday by a number of the survivors of the garrison.

It seems that the *Leviathan* will be turned to some account at last. She will be ready for her trial trip about July next, and her voyages for the first year will be to Portland, Maine. Her ultimate destination, however, is alleged to be some East Indian port. Our journals here declare Portland to be situated in Canada, which shows the extent of knowledge of American Geography.

The case of the Rev. A. Poole, against the Archbishop of Canterbury, came before Lord Campbell on Tuesday. It was an application on behalf of Mr. Poole, for a rule calling on the Archbishop to show cause why he should not make an inquiry into the appeal of Mr. Poole from the Bishop of London's decision. The rule was granted.

We have just received the news of Montalembert's conviction and sentence to imprisonment and fine. The Press here on the "claw me claw thee" system are fierce in their denunciations of the Imperial government.

An illustration of the workings of that highest expression of "circumlocation," the Court of Chancery, which Dickens paints so well in his *Bleak House*, has been afforded us lately. A man named Clarke, who has been incarcerated in the Queen's Bench prison for nearly forty years, for alleged contempt of that stupid tribunal, has been removed from the prison to Bedlam, a hopeless lunatic. He is not the first, and, unfortunately, will not be the last poor wretch that the Court of Chancery has driven to madness.

Reinforcements of cavalry and infantry to the number of one thousand men are to embark for Calcutta next month. This looks as if India were not as yet completely pacified.

Our revered Cardinal-Archbishop has been on a short visit to Belgium, and the enthusiasm of the Belgians nearly equalled that of the Irish. The visit of his Eminence to the Seminary of Roulers, near Bruges, was the occasion of an ovation on the part of the people there. The streets were hung with garlands of flowers, triumphal arches were erected, bearing words of welcome, and in the evening the inhabitants illuminated their dwellings in honor of the illustrious visitor. His Eminence presided at the annual dinner in aid of the Society for the Relief of the Aged and Infirm Poor, which celebrated its ninety-sixth anniversary, on Monday, at the Albion, in Aldergate street. On Sunday, the Feast of the Presentation of the B. V. M., Cardinal W. preached on the occasion of the opening of the Ladye Chapel at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Hammersmith.

The profession of Geo. Bowyer, Esq., M. P., as a Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, will take place on Tuesday in the Church of the Oratory.

It having been announced that the convocation of the University of London intended introducing a new element into the philosophical examination for the degree of B. A., by prescribing mental philosophy, the Professors and undergraduates in Catholic colleges affiliated to the London University, have addressed a memorial to the Convocation, showing that the introduction of such an element would virtually exclude the Catholic body from the B. A. degree, for the reason that mental philosophy, as studied by Catholics, is not a mere *inquisitio veri*, but a *demonstratio veri*, presupposing the dogmas of faith.

Whether it be the fault of our Post-offices here or of your postal department, which, from what I see in American papers, is not a model, I know not, but the TABLET does not reach me regularly. Several numbers have failed to come to hand. This is embarrassing to me, sometimes, as I need to make reference occasionally to former letters, and I have no time to take copies of my correspondence. W.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Montalembert's trial and sentence.—The Emperor and the Bakers.—Belgium.—Lamartine and the national subscription to pay his debts —Statement of his affairs. —Conversion in Algiers.—Martyrdom of Mgr. Marti. —The Viceroy of Egypt and the Christian Brothers. —Feast of St. Cecilia. — Two ecclesiastics made Knights of the Legion of Honor.

PARIS, 25th November, 1858.

Montalembert has been tried, convicted and sentenced to incarceration for six months and a fine of three thousand francs. The trial took place yesterday before the tribunal of Correctional Police, and in presence of the favored few who were enabled to procure tickets of admission. The law forbids reports of judicial proceedings in the case of newspapers, and the taking of notes was consequently interdicted. The papers this morning merely contain the text of the sentence, which, as a matter of curiosity, I translate for the benefit of your readers: "*Whereas*, there appeared on 25th Oct., 1858, in the review called the *Correspondant* an article entitled, *A debate on India in the English parliament; Whereas*, the Count de Montalembert acknowledges himself to be the author of that article; that he authorized its publication, and that Donniol admits having published it; *Whereas*, in the course of that article, which is written in a style of systematic disparagement, the author, by the perpetual contrast which he points between French institutions and those of a power which is an ally of France, labors to cast irony and insult upon the political laws, the men and the acts of the Government, that three crimes: 1, that of exciting hatred and contempt for the government; 2, that of attacking the principle of universal suffrage and the prerogatives and authority that the Head of the Government holds under the Constitution; and 3, that of attacking the respect due to the laws and the inviolability of the rights they have consecrated, are committed in that article in its entirety and particularly in certain passages. As to the fourth offence with which the prisoners are charged, seeing that in the incriminated passages, although there are expressions which should not come from the pen of a writer who respects himself, and although these expressions are calculated to sow dissension and excitement among the citizens, they do not sufficiently manifest an intention on the part of the author to disturb the public peace, it is not considered proved. The Count de Montalembert and Donniol are therefore guilty of the three offences above described." The remaining portion of the sentence prescribes the penalty, admits attenuating circumstances in the case of Donniol, and condemns both him and the Count to pay the costs.

M. de Montalembert was defended by old Berryer, one of the first forensic orators in France. He made the most of the case, and was very severe on the present system, though he has enjoyed the Emperor's favor and has been glad to get it. But Berryer is a lawyer and is not bound by what he says in pleading. If he were in the place of the Procureur-Imperial he would have delivered a scathing invective against Montalembert for his unpatriotic article. Berryer has lost a great deal of his force and energy since he defended his son who was convicted, about a year ago, of complicity in embezzlement of the property of the Napoleon Dark Company. That was a sore stroke to the old lion of the bar and he has never recovered from it. The Procureur-Imperial touched the anti-English prejudices of the small audience, and made the most of the fact that Montalembert is not a Frenchman. To English ears this may not seem an insult, but to French ears it is and a most grave one. *Vous n'etes pas francais*, means rather "you are not worthy to be called a Frenchman," than "you are not a Frenchman."

In Belgium the party of the Right who, as I wrote you in my last, absented themselves from the Senate during the debate on the address to the Throne, were also absent on the succeeding session, in order to avoid the reading of the minutes of the preceding session, and the King's answer to the members who presented the address to his Majesty. In his answer King Leopold merely expresses his confidence in the good results of the labors of the Chamber, and the duration of its agreement with the government.

A decree has been issued by the Emperor imposing on the bakers the duty of making certain reserves of flour or grain during years of plenty, to supply the deficiency in times of famine. Each baker must always have on hand over and above the amount of his daily manufacture the quantity which he would manufacture in three months. The minister of the Department of Agriculture recommends the different municipalities to place public stores at the disposal of the bakers, who would otherwise have to pay an annual sum for storage which would still further diminish their profits.

Our old friend Lamartine still has poor luck with his subscription, and threatens as strongly as ever to "take his bones" away from us if we do not come forward and buy them at the rate of a couple of millions. A correspondent writing in one of the journals says that there was a meeting of the Committee called by Lamartine himself on the 15th. The ex-poet, ex-statesman, &c., made a speech of two hours' length, in which he explained his position and replied to several scandals which had been circulated with regard to him. He never was, he said, either a prodigal or a dissipator, and as a proof pointed out the fact that in the year 1858 alone he had reduced his liabilities 940,000fr., which he paid in cash to his creditors. The amount of his liabilities was also exaggerated and really amounted *only* to 2 200,000fr. He now owed only 1,260,000fr. The Committee had to decide whether in view of the discouraging results of the subscription it should be abandoned. It was, however, unanimously agreed that another appeal to the country should be made.

A letter from Oran (Algiers) states that an edifying ceremony took place in the Chapel of the Trinity: the abjuration of Mlle. Mathilde Tulin, a Protestant of the Church of England. The Vicar-General of the diocese of Algiers, who had instructed the lady, baptized her, assisted by the Cure of the parish of St. Louis and two Jesuit Fathers. After the baptismal ceremony, the neophyte received absolution, and then kneeling at a *prie-Dieu*, which had been prepared for her, heard the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass with great fervor. The ladies of several military notabilities received Holy Communion with the newly-baptized, who, on the following day, was to be married to the Commander of the Staff.

The *Ami de la Religion* confirms the sad news of the martyrdom of Mgr. Marti, the Apostolical Vicar of Central Tonquin. The pious prelate was beheaded and his head and heart publicly exhibited. It is feared that two priests of the Foreign Missions have fallen into the hands of the persecutors.

The Brothers of the Christian Doctrine, at Cairo, who were only allowed a house outside the city up to the present, have received from the Viceroy of Egypt a house in the capital and a sum of thirty thousand francs to put it in repair, as a mark of his esteem.

The Musical Association of France will celebrate the feast of its patron Saint, Cecilia, by singing with a corps of 1,000 artists, in the Parish Church of St. Eustache, the solemn Mass of Carl Maria Von Weber.

The Abbe Lefonbioux, Vicar General of the Diocese of Vannes, and Abbe Charil, Cure of Lorient, have been appointed Knights of the Legion of Honor.

OUR DUBLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Protestant Association celebrates the anniversary of the accession of the "Good Queen Bess."—The Music Hall purchased by the Catholic Young Men's Society.—The lock and key of the south gate of China.—Mr. Gason and the Editor of the DAILY EXPRESS.*—Death of the Bishop of Elphin.—The Feast of St. Francis Xavier.—New House of Mary Immaculate, Inchicore.*

DUBLIN, Dec. 3d, 1858.

A very limited, though not very select meeting of zealous Protestants, convened by that notable body, the "Dublin Protestant Association," was held one evening last week in the round room of the Rotunda, for what purpose think you?—to celebrate the "anniversary of the third century since the accession of Queen Elizabeth"—in other words, the 300th anniversary of the Reformation! A seedy nonentity, calling himself Wm. Barlow Smythe, presided over this precious gathering, which was made up of about a score of decayed retainers of thorough going Protestants, enlivened by the presence of about a dozen boys, who would have assembled with equal alacrity to celebrate the nativity of Rip-Van-Winkle, or the demise of Blue-Beard, or of any other notable personage or event, if there was any prospect of their being allowed to make a noise and behave very unruly, generally with impunity. The worthy chairman not being gifted with much flow of speech, probably thought he would make up for his deficiency in that respect by "coming it very strong," so he announced in so many words that they were met there that evening "to oppose Rome in every shape and form," after which he sat down, evidently considerably relieved; and the dozen boys stamped their feet with such vigor, and executed the "Kentish Fire" so energetically, that it was found necessary to check them in their ardor. Colonel Boyes, a bigoted old half-pay officer, then began to mumble through his white moustache over a resolution, which, of course, "had only been just placed in his hands." The gallant gentleman was of opinion that many blessings had been bestowed on the British nation because they honored God, and he ascribed the great heroism of the British army to the religious principles of its members! The poor Colonel must not be in the habit of taking in a newspaper, or he would be aware of the fact that thousands of the British public live and die in the midst of "civilization" with as little knowledge of religion as a cart-horse—that every day in the year numbers of British mothers strangle, or smother, or drown, their newly-born infants — that it is a common thing for British fathers to cut the throats of their entire family and then their own — and that the sons and daughters of British parents, with the greatest unconcern, daily fling themselves into eternity from bridges and high elevations with all their crimes on their heads. The Colonel, surely, never heard or read of these things or he wouldn't have made such a fool of himself as to talk about the British people deriving a blessing from Heaven because of their religion. Then as to the religion of the British Army, everybody with an ounce of sense knows 'tis all moonshine of the most transparent description. When the Colonel had talked his usual amount of nonsense and bigotry, the Rev. S. G. Porter, a gentleman built after the chadband model, spoke at great length to prove that it was not because the soil and climate of Great Britain was favorable to the growth of green crops, and that the country was fertile generally, that it was prosperous, but because her sons adhered to the principles of the Reformation. This gentleman having at length subsided into his seat, the dozen boys went to work again with their feet and hands until it became again necessary to stop them. A stout clergyman with the musical name of George De Butts then got on his legs, mopped his large face with his silk handkerchief, thrust that article into the breast of his coat, thrust his right hand in after it and kept it there, and looked at the ceiling in silence for a minute or two, with the air of a man from whom something very good might be expected. When the Rev. Geo. vouchsafed to give expression to the thoughts that were within him, it appeared that Maynooth College lay on his mind. Accordingly, he relieved himself with a famous "go in" against that Institution, which he was pleased to call an "abomination." Having worked himself into a very moist state of body before he had done with this interesting subject, he threw himself into his chair like a man who was convinced he had done the proper thing about right, and the twelve boys aforesaid nearly kicked their feet off, so great was their admiration of the performance of the Rev. Geo. de Butts. A little secret in the newspaper business was ventilated by the Rev. Geo. in the course of his address. It appears that the efficient Secretary of the Protestant Association wrote to the proprietor of the government organ, the *Daily Express*, requesting that the proceedings of the meeting, which, it was promised, would be most interesting and important to the Protestant world, should be reported very fully in his journal. The manager of the *Express* wrote back a short business-letter to the effect that in "consequence of great pressure on their space" he could not undertake to have the meeting reported at length unless the Association gave the undertaking that they would purchase 300 copies of the impression containing the report; whereupon the "Association" became very wrath, and the Rev. Geo. De Butts in its name denounced the *Daily Express* for having abandoned the cause, and accused him with having insulted the memory of "the good Queen Bess," whose indignant ghost, ruffles and all, will surely visit the profane proprietor of the *Daily Express*. It is said that the secret of this matter is that the government is sensible enough to see the advisability of not encouraging any rampant associations, and that in pursuance of this policy the government organ refused to flood its columns with the bigoted balderdash of the "spouters" at the meeting of the Protestant Association, unless the Association paid for a supplement, which, of course, that high-minded body disdained to do.

The committee of the Dublin Catholic Young Men's Society purchased, some days since, the building in this city known as the "Music Hall," for £2,200. The soul of music fled from the Music Hall many years ago, and never could be induced to return to it. Several enterprising managers tried in the building, in succession, dear and select concerts for the aristocracy, and cheap and universal music for the working class, and were equally unsuccessful in each enterprise; and at the present moment it is occupied as a circus. The Catholic Young Men's Society commenced some half-dozen years ago, with less than a score of members, and for a considerable time a small drawing-room in Abbey street was amply sufficient for the requirements of the Society. So rapidly, however, has the Society grown of late years, that it was absolutely necessary to purchase a large building for its use. It is said that his Grace the Archbishop, who, of course, takes the warmest interest in the Society, has furnished the purchase money of the Music Hall.

'Tis a well known and universally received nursery axiom that "a little thing amuses a good child:" I think I am warranted in adding 'tis a small matter entertains good men, especially of the scientific class. At the last meeting of a learned body in this city, called the "Royal Dublin Society," there were exhibited "the Lock and Key of the South Gate of China, taken by the 59th Regiment on 29th December, 1857." This interesting memento of the prowess and bravery of the 59th Regiment bears no resemblance whatever to the locks and keys with which we are accustomed to secure our gates. It was an object of the deepest interest to the members of the learned body present, who put on their spectacles, and squinted into the "lock" (which is like the body of a small sized pump) as well as they could, as if they expected to find something curious there—took out the "key" (which is like a modern poker) and felt it all over; then put it into the lock and fastened imaginary South Gates with considerable delight, and altogether were as much pleased with their toy as if they were the members of a Society of Locksmiths.

Your readers will remember that in my last letter I referred to the publication in one of the newspapers of a false report to the effect that Mr. M. Gason, a Tipperary Magistrate, was fired at and badly wounded near his residence. It has appeared since that Mr. Gason while eating his breakfast in a Hotel in Wicklow st. learned for the first time from the *Daily Express* (in which the fabricated account appeared) that he had been badly wounded. Having felt himself all over, and assured himself that he was quite sound and that a package of slugs was not lodged in his flesh, he repaired to his solicitor, whom he authorized to write to the Editor of the *Daily Express*, stating that Mr. Gason was not aware that he had been badly wounded near his own residence or anywhere else, and requesting a contradiction of the fabricated statement. This letter was published, but to it was annexed an editorial three lines to the effect that the story about the brutal assault on Mr. Gason came from that gentleman himself. Mr. Gason then presented himself bodily before the Editor of the *Express*, who admitted that he had never seen him before, but that he derived the information about the assault from two "most respectable gentlemen" who had it from Mr. Gason himself. Mr. Gason demanded that the names of these most respectable gentlemen should be given to him. The Editor of the *Daily Express* refused to give up the names; and Mr. Gason thereupon placed the whole matter in the hands of his solicitor, with instructions to take the proper steps for bringing the Editor of the *Daily Express* into a Court of Law, where he must explain, if he can, this most unaccountable transaction.

I regret to have to announce the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Browne, Bishop of Elphin, which took place on Tuesday last. His Lordship had been long ailing, but the immediate cause of his death was an attack of bronchitis. The lamented prelate had nearly reached the fine old age of 70 years. The Right Rev. Dr. Gilhooly, who has been Coadjutor Bishop to the deceased Prelate for some years past, will, in all probability, succeed him.

This day, the Feast of St. Francis Xavier, Apostle of the Indies, was a day of particular devotion in the beautiful Church of St. Francis, Upper Gardiner st. The panegyric of the Saint was preached by the most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Archbishop of Cashel, who delivered a most eloquent and impressive discourse.

The ceremony of blessing the first stone of the new House of Mary Immaculate at Inchicore, near this city, will take place on next Wednesday, the feast of the Immaculate Conception. This building when completed will be the residence of the Father Oblate of Mary Immaculate, and also a House of Spiritual Retreat for the Clergy and Laity. The Right Rev. Dr. O'Connor, Bishop of Saldes, will officiate on the occasion.

DUBLINER.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, December 17th, 1858.

The difficulties growing out of the late visit to the steamer *Washington* at Greytown, by British officers, though wearing a serious aspect, will be "satisfactorily adjusted" between our Government and her Majesty's representative—Sir Wm. Gore Ousely,—that is, as all difficulties of a similar character have been settled, to satisfy our wounded feelings and insulted national honor. It was so in 1837, when Sir Allan McNab cut out the *Caroline*, and poor Durfee was murdered at Schlosser. It was "satisfactorily settled" at the Anstook, when England got a slice of our territory down East, and the North-eastern boundary settled to her satisfaction. It was settled also in 1845–6, on our North-western boundary, when the alternative of "54.40 or fight" was the shibboleth or war-cry of the Democracy, yet we suffered ourselves to be whittled down to the dimensions of a geometrical point in the controversy, and had to be satisfied with 49 degrees of north latitude. Again, more recently, when British crimp sergeants all over our land were recruiting for the Crimea against international rights, we kept our hands in our breeches pockets, and bowed Mr. Crampton back to England, to be honored and promoted by his government for his services in that affair, and lastly, we settled the difficulty most amicably with Lord Napier, after having our commerce in the Gulf interrupted for months by British cruisers. Truly we are either a very Christian or a very cowardly people. No one dare say however we are cowardly. Our courage is like that of Bob Acres, always set to the fighting point; but, somehow or another, when wanted for a little practical illustration of our readiness to defend our rights, it oozes out at our fingers' ends, and drops into the keeping of such heroes as Gen. Walker and his ragged regiments of fillibusters.

I noticed to-day at Willard's and other hotels a considerable sprinkling of New York politicians. They seem to be in trouble on account of the defeat of the Tammany ticket last week. Mr. Buchanan will do what he can to make the antagonist elements of "softs" and "hards" amalgamate, but I fear for his peace of mind that all the wisdom and experience he possesses as a political alchymist, will not be equal to the emergency. Oil and water are more easy of combination than the currents that circulate in the veins of the two factions. They are the centripetal and centrifugal forces that keep the world of spoils in the Empire City in motion, but, by an occasional freak of nature, one disturbing cause or another intervenes from time to time to interrupt the harmony of the feast over the common plunder. That an effort is being made to remove Mr. Schell from the Collectorship, I am fully aware—for so I have been informed in high places; but, should this be effected, how will that cure the disease complained of? The cure I rather think would be worse than the disease, for, if rumor be true, Mr. Schell is the only honest friend the President has among all the principal government appointments in New York. There will be an interview to-day between the Secretary of the Treasury, and several of the leading Democratic Senators, on the subject of removing from the New York Custom House every Know-Nothing who happens to be employed therein. This, so far, is well, for it is a sign of returning reason to the party who have been fostering that faction at the expense of principles since the beginning of the administration; but it would be still better, if charity began at home, and the reform contemplated had commenced here in the Public Departments. A clerk belonging to the Interior remarked a day or two ago, "Give me Jacob Thompson's power for forty-eight hours and I will remove one hundred and fifty clerks and not touch a Democrat." This is only a faint picture of things here. Know-Nothingism is "on guard" to all the approaches to patronage, and an adopted citizen, if he be a Catholic, is as surely excluded from feeling his way within those precincts as he was at one time in Bandon where might enter at any time,

"A Turk, a Jew, or an Atheist,
May enter here, but not a Papist."

The *States* of this city, if we are to judge by the articles in yesterday's issue, has become a semi-official organ of the Administration. Its leader on Nicaraguan affairs has the impress of the State Department. It also contains a paragraph under the head of "Washington Gossip," which declares that Senator Douglas has written a private letter declining to be a candidate for the Presidency in 1860, but none of the Judge's friends know anything of it, and they are very anxious to learn from the *States* where it derived its information. The explanation, however, may be found in the leader referred to, and a Government advertisement—the *first* one—that appears in the same number. Judge Douglas will define his own position when he arrives here, as he will in the course of next week.

The Committee on Territories, who decapitated the Judge as their Chairman this week, confirmed his private Secretary, Joseph Chandler, Esq., as Secretary to the Committee, unanimously yesterday. This speaks well for the members of that body.

SIGMA.

Mr. Barry Sullivan commenced an engagement of six nights at Burton's Theatre, Broadway, on Monday evening last. His reception on the first evening, as Hamlet, was warm and enthusiastic.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE AT ROME.—The collection taken up in St. Francis Xavier's Church, West Sixteenth street, towards the erection of the American College in Rome, on Sunday, the 12th inst., realized the handsome sum of $506 50.

AS THE HON. JOHN KELLY has resigned his seat as representative of the Fourth Congressional District, Governor King has ordered a special election to supply the vacancy, and the electors of the district will have an opportunity to make their choice, on Wednesday, the 5th of January next. We take this occasion to note the fact, that many of our most able statesmen and public officers have been taken from the mercantile ranks, and enjoyed no political *prestige*. And that very circumstance gave them an advantage over professional politicians, because they understood requirements of commerce and manufactures, and had learned the temper of the most influential classes of citizens, by association with them. The regular wire-pulling politician generally occupies his term of office in making capital for himself, while the representative chosen from among the business men of a community exerts himself for the benefit of commerce and home manufacture. Hence, no one will be surprised, when we suggest to the electors of the Fourth District, that they can find no better man to succeed Mr. Kelly, than Mr. ROBERT MCCAFFERTY, the well-known Boot and Shoe dealer, of 230 Bowery. His sterling qualities as a man of business, and his systematic method of conducting his large trade, are patent to the whole city, and we are sure that the thousands of ladies who have patronized him will gladly induce their male friends to support him. If he is *not* nominated, his superb stock of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., for ladies and gentlemen, will be sure to concentrate a continual mass meeting in his favor, at 230 Bowery.

The Catholics of New York and its vicinity should, previous to making their purchases of Catholic Books or Fancy Articles, call at Robert Coddington's Bookstore, 366 Bowery, one door above Fourth street, as he has one of the finest and best selected stock of goods suitable for Holiday presents, that is to be found in the city. His Protestant friends are almost electrified at the fact of his selling fine Catholic Bibles at seventy-five cents each; that beats the Bible Society people all hollow. The great American Catholic Almanac (Dunigan & Brother) can also be had at the above store, price 25 cents. 2t

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Written by J. E. CARPENTER. Composed by GEORGE BARKER.

Andante con espressione.

PIANO.

Why do summer ro - ses fade? If not to show how fleet - ing, All things bright and fair are made, To bloom a-while as half a - fraid To join our sum - mer greet - ing? Or do they on - ly bloom to tell, How brief a sea - son' love may dwell, Or do they on - ly bloom to tell, How brief a sea - son love may dwell!

Cres - - - - - - - - -

p *p* *p*

2. Then while summer roses last,
Oh! let's be friends together;
Summer time will soon be past,
When autumn leaves around us cast,
And then comes wintry weather.

Surely as the summer's day,
Friendship too, will pass away.

3. But though summer roses die,
And love gives place to reason,
Friendship pass without a sigh,
And all on earth pass coldly by;
It's but a wintry season,
And friendship, love, and roses too,
The spring time shall again renew,

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Children received from seven years of age and upwards.

TO raise up youth in the fear and love of God, and in that respect and submission which they owe to their parents; to train them to the knowledge and practice of our holy religion; to form them to the social duties of life, and prepare them for honorable pursuits in their future career, is the object of this Institution. A vigilant and fatherly care, united with a firm though mild discipline; a plan of school exercises a apted to the age and ability of the pupils, whereby instruction is conveyed in a pleasant and agreeable manner; a judicious distribution of time between study and recreation; a good, wholesome and sufficient diet; proper in and out-door exercises; all these and other important advantages are to be met with in the Academy. Tending as they do to the moral, intellectual, and physical development of the future man, they have not failed through the past to endear the Institution to its inmates, who find therein the salutary influences of school discipline, blended with the sweets of home. The location is a healthy one, and of easy access from the city of New York.

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For further particulars apply personally or by letter o THE BROTHER SUPERIOR,
sep4 tf At the Academy.

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Day Scholars, per quarter	$10 00
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The Scholastic year will begin on the first Monday of September, and end in the month of July. Pupils are admitted at any time during the year. There will be an extra charge of fifteen dollars for pupils who remain during the vacation.

The pupils are permitted to receive visits only from their parents, or from such as are formally authorized by them.

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For Students not learning Greek or Latin	135
Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged extra	15
French, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each per annum	20
Music, per annum	40
Use of Piano, per annum	8

Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in cases of sickness, Medicines and Doctors's Fees will form extra charges.

No uniform is required. Students should bring with them three suits, six shirts, six pair of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c.

nov17 REV. P. REILLY, *President.*

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Terms:

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oct9 tf

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Are the effects of

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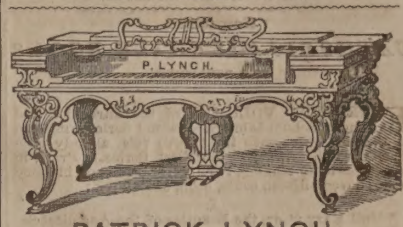

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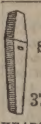

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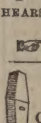

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